

WEATHER

Sunny
Not So Hot
Moderate Winds

Daily Worker



Vol. XXII, No. 202

New York, Thursday, August 23, 1945

(12 Pages) Price 5 Cents

MURRAY DEMANDS U.S. ASSURE JOBS

Says People Insist on Action

By ART SHIELDS

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—Philip Murray, CIO president, warned the Senate Banking and Currency Committee today that American labor was giving "private, competitive enterprise" its final chance to open idle plants and give every worker a job. If "private capitalism" fails the people will "vigorously call for government operation," Murray told the second day's hearings on the full employment bill.



Surrender Envoys Leave: With Samurai swords swinging at their sides, members of the Japanese surrender delegation walk briskly up a ramp into a C-54 transport at Nichols Field, Manila. They were headed toward Japan with the terms under which American forces will occupy the Nipponese homeland.

Senators like Warren R. Austin (R-Vt), who had been fretting about the danger to private enterprise during the hearings, seemed stunned by Murray's blunt warning. Sen. Robert F. Wagner (D-NY) the chairman, thanked him, however, and Sen. Glenn Taylor, a young Idaho Democrat, was enthusiastic in his congratulations.

Murray had the unflinching attention of every Senator from the moment he began his hour-long statement with the grim announcement that "millions of wage earners—heads of families—are being dismissed from their jobs" at this time.

CASTIGATES CONGRESS

Some Senators shifted uneasily as the CIO president castigated Congress for its "broken promises and its failure to act on reconversion legislation." And when he served notice on private enterprise, the scraping of a foot underneath the big committee table could be heard across the room.

"The American labor movement," said Murray, "has upheld private competitive enterprise. The members of the unions know this and support the idea. Our rank and file are expecting the industrialists to buy the plants and run them. They at least expect they will lease them."

"If the plants are not soon started up to make jobs and turn out goods, the average citizen is going to ask: 'Well, why don't the government hire engineers and managers to operate these factories the way it was done during the war?'"

"Resolutions are being passed in local unions, individuals are inquiring: 'Why not?' It's going to be impossible to answer that one with talk of 'confidence' and similar chatter."

CASH COUNTS

"Working people know you don't pay the landlord and groceryman with words—it takes cash. And if private enterprise fails to give workers jobs at good wages, turning out things we all need, the people will recognize the failure of private capitalism and vigorously call for government operation."

"I am telling you this because of the pressure that is already generating from the people. If the Congress fails to do now what I have pointed out as necessary—including the passage of this bill—a great deal more than this program will be necessary a year from now."

Murray returned to the failure of private enterprise again when he said that labor was insisting that "private enterprise really do its stuff" and provide "vast new

(Continued on Back Page)

Army Kills Radio Play About Jobs For Negro Vets

—See Page 3

Soviets Refuse to Join in Controlling Elections in Liberated Nations

LONDON, Aug. 22 (UP).—The Soviet government organ Izvestia said today that the Soviet Union has flatly rejected proposals by the western Allies for Allied supervision of elections in liberated countries.

Such supervision, Izvestia said, would constitute unwarranted interference with the sovereignty of the liberated states.

"No matter what form the so-called supervision would take, essentially it cannot but boil down to establishment of control over the internal policy of another state which cannot be subjected to control from outside," Izvestia said.

The Izvestia dispatch was relayed from Moscow as the United States, Britain and France prepared to supervise elections in Greece.

Britain and the United States also had protested to Bulgaria against her arrangements for elections next Sunday.

The dispatch marked the first authoritative disclosure of Soviet policy on the methods of restoring democracy in lands freed from the Germans.

BRITISH NOTE

A British note handed the Bulgarian government yesterday said flatly that Britain would be "unable to recognize as democratic any Bulgarian government formed as a result of the elections" in that country.

U. S. Secretary of State James

Byrnes said Monday that the United States also was not "satisfied" that the Bulgarian election arrangements would permit all democratic elements to participate "free from force and intimidation."

Izvestia directly analyzed the situation relating to Greece.

"The Voulgaris government obviously wishes to cover up the real situation by a pretence of freedom and . . . by the prestige of supervisors from democratic countries," Izvestia said.

"The situation in Greece is characterized by an orgy of terrorism of Greek reactionary royalists and downright fascists."

Though it did not mention Bulgaria, the dispatch coincided with the Anglo-American protests to that country.

The Moscow newspaper said the question of supervising elections had been raised at the Potsdam conference by Britain and the United States, "regarding not only Greece, but also countries which stand on the eve of elections."

"The Soviet government took a negative attitude toward sending representatives to supervise elections in those countries, pointing out the incompatibility of this measure with the principle of state independence and sovereignty over which such supervision is established," Izvestia said.

Outside supervision of elections within liberated countries would undermine rather than strengthen democracy, the newspaper contended.

See Cabinet Crisis in Argentina

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 22 (UP).—Foreign Minister Dr. Cesar Ameghino and Finance Minister Ceferino Alonso Irigoyen resigned today in what appeared to be the beginning of a new cabinet crisis.

Political circles said the Ministers of Interior, Public Works and Agriculture also may be involved.

Green Demands Congress Act

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—In a statement demanding Congress hurry back to speed reconversion legislation without prolonging its recess, William Green, AFL president, reported today that President Truman had promised vigorous action on "must" measures.

Truman told an AFL committee yesterday, said Green, that he would press hard for "prompt action" on the Kilgore unemployment compensation bill, guaranteeing maximum aid of \$25 a week for 26 weeks to laid-off war workers; the Murray-Patman full employment bill; the Wagner postwar housing bill; the 67-75 cent minimum wage bill; the Wagner-Murray-Dingell social security bill.

Denouncing reports that Congress might delay its return beyond the Sept. 12 date on the pretext that no legislation was ready for action, Green said:

"All these measures have been before Congress for months. The American Federation of Labor in the name of its seven million members, calls upon Congress to get back on the job and to proceed to act on this 'must' legislation with the utmost dispatch."

Green called Reconversion Director John E. Snyder's estimate of eight million jobless by spring "conservative."

Brownell Talks Like Hoover

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—Reaction without any trimmings characterizes a statement today by Herbert Brownell, Jr., chairman and spokesman of the Republican National Committee, on his return to Washington from a coast-to-coast tour.

Not a word about unemployment insurance, full employment, FEPC or any reconversion measure before Congress was uttered by the Republican spokesman.

On the contrary, Brownell attacked the theory of "doles," that is any form of relief, for veterans. The question of aid of any kind to laid-off war industry workers was completely ignored.

Much of Brownell's statement is an attack on government's "spending," with repetitions of the kind of "economy" slogans that President Hoover used when opposing relief or proposals for government work projects.

Brownell predicted a GOP victory in the congressional elections next year.

A foreword said the chairman talked to 10,000 local Republican leaders, made 50 speeches and held many conferences during the trip.

Japan Abolishes Compulsory Training

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 2 (UP).—Radio Tokyo said today that Japan has abolished compulsory military training in schools and will lift restrictions soon on employment in peace-time industries.

Soviet Haul: Dairen, Port Arthur, 71,000 Troops, 20 Generals, 1 King

LONDON, Aug. 22 (UP).—Soviet airborne troops have descended on Dairen and Port Arthur in the Kwantung peninsula and amphibious forces have jumped a 20-mile strait from the Kamchatka peninsula to the northernmost of the Kuriles Islands, the Soviet communiqué announced tonight.

The communiqué, broadcast by Radio Moscow, confirmed landings in the northern Kurile Islands against which the Japanese government protested to Gen. Douglas MacArthur three days ago.

Today's Soviet communiqué reported that forces based in southern Kamchatka landed on the northernmost of the Kuriles, Simusyu. Japanese troops on Simusyu immediately began to lay down their arms and surrender to the Soviet forces, the communiqué said.

STILL MARCHING

Far Eastern armies still were marching in "set directions" in Manchuria today, the communiqué said, and reported that yesterday 71,000 Japanese officers and men were taken prisoner, including 20 generals and a Lieut. Gen. Hongo, commanding the 44th Kwantung Army.

The communiqué said the surrender of units and formations of the Japanese armies continues.

All organized resistance in Manchuria and on Sakhalin had ceased but Marshal Alexander M. Vasilevsky warned the Japanese commander he could no longer tolerate the blowing of bridges and attacks on Red Army troops by Japanese guerrilla bands in the Soviet rear.

Red Army correspondents reported from Harbin that Japanese generals and other officers were hurrying to Soviet surrender points to escape massacre by Manchurian troops who were revolting against Japanese masters.

The Moscow newspaper Pravda said the Red Army found strong concrete fortifications and a vast network of blockhouses, tunnels and artillery emplacements in many parts of Manchuria. These fortifications were built by Chinese laborers

—estimated at several hundred thousand—who later were murdered to keep secret the defense system.

Marshal Vasilevsky was specially concerned about several incidents in the southern half of Sakhalin Island. Towns were burned and bridges were destroyed by retreating Japanese troops, and Red Star reported that in one town the Japanese left behind the mutilated bodies of Chinese and Soviet prisoners.

'EMPEROR' TAKEN

LONDON, Aug. 22 (UP).—The Soviet Union announced the capture of Emperor Kang Teh, Japan's puppet ruler of Manchuria, and his imperial suite today.

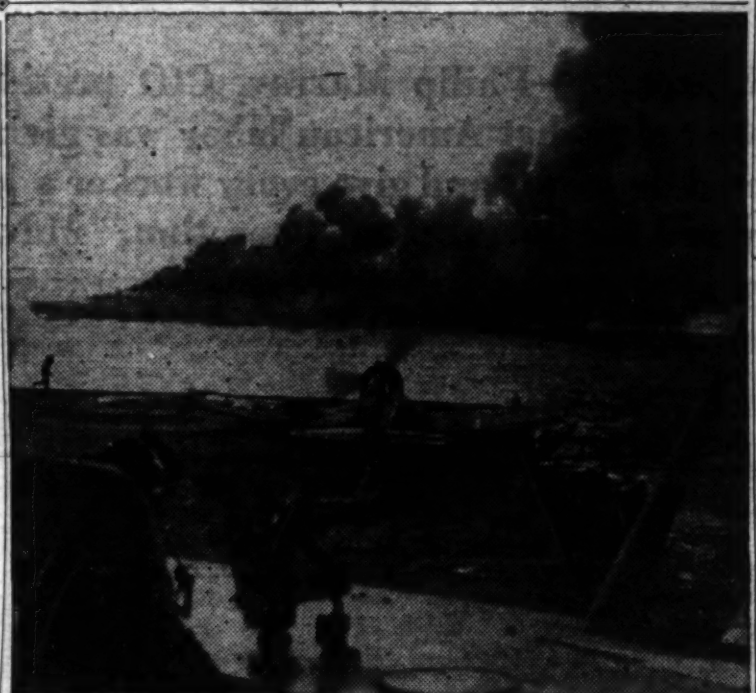
Marshal Alexander M. Vasilevsky, Soviet Far Eastern commander, radioed the chief of staff of Japan's Kwantung army that the emperor was "safe in my hands."

The one-time "boy emperor"—formerly known as Henry Pu Yi—was considered an internee and was being held with his suite in "proper surroundings," Vasilevsky said in his message.

2 AFL Councils Back O'Dwyer

Two AFL councils yesterday endorsed Gen. William O'Dwyer, Democratic and American Labor Party candidate for Mayor. They were the New York City District Council No. 37, American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, and the Building and Construction Trades Council.

The building trades council represents 134 AFL local unions with a 250,000 membership.



Black smoke billows up in a widening cloud from the carrier Hancock shortly after the Essex flat-top had been hit by a 1,000 pound bomb. This photo was released by the censor. Caught in the flames is the suicide plane that dropped the missile. The attack which took place off Kyushu April 7, killed 29 crewmen and wounded 76. Thirty-five others were reported missing.

To Release Officers With 36 to 70 Pts.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (UP).—The War Department tonight confirmed that orders have gone out to discharge Army Air Forces officers with point scores ranging from 36 to 70. It promised to issue details

later.

The disclosure came after it was revealed that the Army will send to the Pacific only four to six of the 16 divisions originally scheduled for service under Gen. Douglas MacArthur. The final decision on the number of divisions will be left to

MacArthur. His decision will depend, in part, on conditions he encounters after the occupation of Japan begins next Tuesday.

It was understood that the new discharge system for Army Air Forces officers applies to personnel here and abroad.

Enlisted personnel still must have 85 points for discharge. WACS will be eligible for discharge if they have 44 points.

Fourth Air Force headquarters at San Francisco said it was ordered to put the new point schedule for officers in effect five days ago. Those orders listed the following point schedule:

Captain and above, 70; first lieutenant, 58; second lieutenant, 42; flight officer, 36; warrant officer, 65.

A general policy for redeploying troops to the Pacific was set forth last week by Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson.

How About China, Mr. Byrnes?

AN EDITORIAL

THE Yennan radio has just warned that Chiang Kai-shek's fascist clique is planting rumors of "Communist riots" as a pretext for launching the civil war. It warns that incidents created by Chiang's secret police, in the style of the Reichstag fire hoax of the Nazis, may be expected at any moment. It points

out that Chinese quislings of the Japanese have been appointed by Chiang as mayors and "pacification" commissioners in North China.

Yennan urges the allies of the Chinese people to beware of these tricks, and to prevent Chiang from launching the civil war.

The American people do not want the continuation of the war

in the form of a civil war in China. It is high time for Secretary of State Byrnes to clarify our country's position in the face of the grave danger to peace, to withdraw our backing to Chiang, and stop all financial and military aid now being extended him.

The State Department should be made to explain its stand to the American people.

Army Kills Radio Play on Jobs for Negro Vets

By ABNER W. BERRY

The War Department has cancelled a broadcast scheduled for Saturday evening on job discrimination as it affects the Negro veteran, the Daily Worker learned yesterday. The script entitled *The Glass* and written by Cpl. Arnold Perl

was part of the "Assignment Home" series featured by the Columbia Broadcasting Co. in cooperation with the Army Service Forces. It deals with fulfillment by the Negro of his duty to fight and die for his country and exposes discrimination which denies him a right to a job.

In cancelling the broadcast the War Department raised no objection to any particular part of the script but stated simply that it

would rather not touch upon such themes.

WAS IN REHEARSAL

Originally requested by the War Department, the skit was in rehearsal when the order to kill it

came through last week. Radio workers were puzzled over the present move since the Army had okayed a similar script in the *Weapons For Victory* program while the war was in progress.

"Why was the Army willing to put on a script dealing with the Negro question during the war and

back down now that peace is here?" is the question many are asking.

The entire series of "Assignment Home" broadcasts has been concerned with right of veterans to jobs. When the first show was broadcast last December it dealt with the problems facing a crippled vet. The script won the Peabody Award, the highest radio honors. Persons connected with the program say that the cancelled script runs parallel to the first except that the veteran is crippled by color instead of enemy bullets.

All scripts in the "Assignment Home" series are the property of the Army and it is not likely that it will be released to a private agency. Broadcasting officials, therefore, could not promise that the script would be put on the air although CBS had enthusiastically indorsed it.

ARMY'S PROPERTY

The action of the War Department raises a question as to the connection between the Jimcrow Army policy and this censorship of an anti-discrimination radio script.



An aerial view of the Japanese naval base at Yokosuka, where units of the U.S. Third Fleet will land occupation forces on Aug. 28, according to a Tokyo broadcast. Two days before the sea landing is made, airborne units will drop down at Atsugi, southwest of Tokyo.

Bare Western Union Uses Navy Personnel

The American Communications Association yesterday blasted the use of Navy personnel "free of charge" by the Western Union Telegraph Co. for civilian business.

In a wire to Paul Porter, chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, and Secretary of the Navy James V. Forrestal, the union demanded immediate correction and investigation of misuse of the armed forces.

When tens of thousands of New Yorkers are out of work said the ACA-CIO wire, Western Union facilities have completely bogged down because of inefficiency, and the monopoly is unable to handle normal business traffic. In addition to the rush the firm experienced with the cancellation of war contracts, it has begun to accept a large volume of nonsense messages, holiday greetings, race track notices and similar unessential notes, the union pointed out.

SAILORS USE JEEPS

It asked the Western Union's business be investigated as of Aug. 14.

"For the past few weeks," said the telegram to Porter, "sailors in jeeps have been performing this work for the profit and benefit of Western Union. . . . We did not pay for the building of equipment and the training of men for the benefit of a private, profit hungry monopoly."

The breakdown in service, said the union, was due to the company's "substandard wage policies" and "its refusal to hire and train sufficient personnel."

The wire to Porter said:

Since V-J day the service has completely broken down. Telegrams are days old before being transmitted. Telegrams accepted for full rate rapid transmission are being

Seek to Revise Italy Armistice

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (UP).—

The United States is seeking to revise the still-secret Italian armistice terms because they are obsolete, Secretary of State James F. Byrnes revealed today.

He disclosed at a news conference that he attempted to have the terms revised at the recent Potsdam conference, but that no agreement was reached and the question was referred to the Council of Foreign Ministers which meets in London next month.

Byrnes is U.S. representative on the council, which is charged, among other things, with the task

of drafting a peace treaty for Italy. The terms imposed on Italy two years ago after her capitulation to the Allies have never been made public.

CIO Severance Pay Plan 'Nitty Idea,' Jobless Say

By LOUISE MITCHELL

"Severance pay, huh?"

That was the first response of discharged war workers yesterday to the CIO's plan for severance pay to come out of the \$30 billion dollars of unused money set aside for Japan's defeat but no longer needed.

Unemployed workers applying for jobs yesterday at the United States Employment Service office, 10 E. 40 St., thought it was a "nifty idea." The plan was so appealing, because it is so necessary, that many had definite ideas after a few minutes consideration on just how the \$30 billion should be allocated.

There were those who thought the idea "utopian" and "impractical." But even these wouldn't oppose the plan.

HOW WILL I LIVE?

"How soon do you think we would get it," asked young Fred Marker, lathe worker, discharged without notice. "How is my family of four going to live on \$21 a week unemployment insurance when I used to give my wife more than \$20 a week just for food."

He said he would take any kind of job just so he could get up in the morning, get out of the house and go to work.

Homer LaCross, former worker at Federal shipyard, warned that severance pay should not be used instead of jobless insurance.

"Let them give severance pay amounting to four weeks and let jobless insurance work the same way," he asserted. "However, you must be careful that severance pay doesn't keep workers from trying to find new jobs."

"Nifty idea," was the way Leonard Krug, electrical bookkeeper, summed it up. "Never heard of it before." He left his job over a dispute on "a little matter of time and a half for overtime."

USES Offices Jammed As Applications Rise

United States Unemployment Service offices here yesterday were deluged with job applications with the number equalling Monday's record.

Thousands of job seekers, unceremoniously dumped from their jobs are jamming the 20 USES offices in the city.

"It's a good idea," maintained Julius Hughes, radio worker. "But I think the firm should pay it instead of the government, which pays it in the long run I suppose. It's about time we got severance pay when we are laid off."

HE'S SKEPTICAL

The plan was "out of this world," to "Red" McKeller, mechanic. "But it'll never work. Besides, I lost mine already, I'm out of work two weeks."

When explained that according to the plan severance pay would accrue to all war workers no matter the date of dismissal, he was optimistic. "But it's utopian," he insisted.

"So was unemployment insurance," he was answered.

"Yes, sister, when you come to think of it, my father never got benefits when he was canned. Maybe there is something in this."

Mrs. Yetta Stoltz thought it was a fine thing "but civil service workers never seem to get anything."

She had been dismissed from the Brooklyn Navy Yard June 27, because she asked for two weeks vacation during which time she wanted to marry her soldier boy friend.

"I was forced to resign, that's what," she said in disgust. "I had 22 days accrued vacation coming to me but because I wanted two weeks in June they asked me to leave."

"So you can see, I'm out of a job but I'm married."

Bus Strike Ends In Detroit Suburbs

DETROIT, Aug. 22 (UP).—Bus service was restored to seven Detroit suburbs at noon today with settlement of a strike of 300 mechanics and maintenance men on the Great Lakes Greyhound suburban lines.

Urges Labor Make Aug. 29 Job Demonstration 'Loud and Large'

James McLeish, president of District 4, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, CIO, said yesterday that the Rally for Peacetime Jobs Aug. 29, "is the biggest thing on New York labor's agenda now."

The rally, sponsored by the Greater New York CIO, will be held in Madison Square Park at 4:30 p.m. next Wednesday.

As the president of one of New York CIO's biggest unions in the field of war production, McLeish said:

"Let me tell you that unless the workers get out and demonstrate for their jobs now, it will be the devil of a peace for this nation. The workers in our industries have been getting laid off by the tens of thousands this

past week, with more layoffs facing them in the next few days. This thing can't be solved by one group of workers appealing to the employer. It's something to be solved by all workers making their just demands upon the government. And the way to make that demand is out loud, in large demonstrations."

The workers of UE, McLeish said, "deserve something far better than this. They have by their loyalty to the war effort helped to make victory possible; they have not spared themselves. For victory to bring joblessness to them is a bitter commentary upon the planlessness and cynicism which permitted Congress to go off on a vacation without providing for reconversion."

"Now our only recourse is to make Congress come back at once and provide for the people who have played their part so faithfully in bringing victory."



McLEISH

Skilled Negro Women Forced to Take Domestic Jobs

By MILDRED MCADORY

Thousands of women workers are seeking any sort of employment at the U. S. Employment offices throughout the city after having been laid off without notice.

At the Brooklyn USES office at 205 Scherhorn St., some of these women, many of them Negroes had grim and discouraged faces as they received slips to go out on domestic jobs, hospital jobs, and any other kind that would pay a little more than the factory jobs they had been offered since the Japanese were defeated.

Mrs. Katherine Comer, for example, has been a factory worker for five years.

"I worked as a Milling Machine operator in an airplane factory," she said. "Lots of us were laid off."

When I asked her if she preferred domestic work, she said:

"Oh no, I'd much rather work in a factory, but what am I going to do? I have four children to support."

Mrs. Comer has saved no money—there wasn't enough even with wartime pay. The factory jobs now offer \$20-25 a week.

"I can't live on that," she said, "not with the cost of living where it is. It's just impossible."

The only reason these women take domestic work is because they feel that at present they can make a little more than at the factory jobs offered them. Although they know they lose the unemployment insurance due them, they feel that the \$21 a week, would not help much where there are children to support. The domestic jobs now pay from 70 to 85 cents an hour.

These women have lost the "snap" and sureness that they have felt for so long. Most of them feel that some preparation should have been made, that unemployment pay should have begun immediately after they were laid off.

One Negro woman worker who had worked in a radio factory said, "If peacetime jobs had been planned for we wouldn't have to go into this sort of thing, now we have to take what we can get."

Despite the chaos some factory owners have said they may delay getting into peacetime production. By that time they feel the workers will be anxious enough to go back for a low wage, and the trade unions will be destroyed.

These women have made great contributions during the war, they learned skills, worked long hours, now they want a chance to work at a decent job in peacetime.



MRS. KATHERINE COMER

King Michael Asks 'Big 3' Aid

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (UP).—King Michael of Romania has asked the United States, Britain and Soviet Russia to assist in the formation of a new government which would be recognized by the Big Three and be able to conclude a peace treaty.

Secretary of State James F. Byrnes revealed today that the United States already has notified the British and Soviet governments it is ready to undertake consultation on Michael's offer.

The request of Romanian King Michael was delivered to the American, British and Soviet representatives on the Allied Control Commission in Bucharest.

Lose Your Job? Here's How To Get Unemployed Benefits

If you are jobless because of war contract cancellations, you are most probably eligible for unemployment benefits. Here's the know-how on what to do. First, you must register

for a new job at the United States Employment Service office which covers your type of job, signifying your willingness and ability to work, if a suitable job is offered.

Then you file a claim for jobless benefits at one of the local unemployment insurance filed offices of the State Department of Labor. Many of them are adjacent to the USES office. The USES office will instruct you on jobless insurance office address.

To qualify for benefits, you must have earned at least \$300 between June, 1944, and June, 1945. Payments range from \$10 to \$21 a week and may run to a maximum of 26 weeks in one year.

Be sure to take your Social Security account number card along when you make an application.

The payments start after one full week's unemployment, or the day the claim is filed. Your first check generally arrives within two weeks of your application.

The unemployment fund now stands at an all-time high of \$980,000,000, while claim payments prior to the peacetime layoffs were at a low of \$765,000 a week.

The Division of Placement and Unemployment Insurance has estimated that about 6,000,000 workers in the state, more than half of them New York City residents, had incomes qualifying them for benefits.

Here are the addresses of Unemployment Insurance offices in New York City:

Manhattan: 277 Canal St., 2565 Broadway, 40 E. 59 St.

Bronx: 215 E. 149 St., 2382 Grand Concourse.

Brooklyn: 165 Joralemon St., 1490 Pitkin Ave., 1818-86 St.

Queens: 27-06 Bridge Plaza South, Long Island City, 90-01 Sutphin Blvd., Jamaica.

USES offices are located at:

Manhattan and Bronx: Workers in building and construction trades, 465 Fifth Ave.

Commercial workers, 10 E. 40 St.

Garment workers, 225 W. 34 St.

Hotel, restaurant and building maintenance workers, 40 E. 59 St.

Industrial workers, 87 Madison Ave.

Needle trades, laundry and dry cleaning workers, 255 W. 34 St.

Professional, technical and sales, 44 E. 23 St.

Brooklyn: Industrial workers, 605 Schermerhorn St.

Shipbuilding workers, 165 Joralemon St.

Queens: Bank of Manhattan Building, Queens Plaza, Long Island City.

Asks Safeguards In Housing Bill

Urgent requests that the Wagner-Elender Housing Bill (S. 1342) include equitable distribution and anti-discrimination safeguards have been sent by Lester B. Granger, National Urban League executive secretary, this week in letters to senators Robert Wagner (D-NY) and Robert Taft (R-O).

Granger asserted that a precedent for clear-cut provisions for the protection of the interest of various segments of the population had already been established in the Latham Act. "The incontrovertible facts reveal that there is a tendency on the part of administrative agencies responsible for carrying out the basic principles of such acts to ignore the full need of certain of these groups," he said. He recommended the following safeguards:

"1—That it shall be the declared policy of the agency administering the act that adequate and decent housing for every citizen is a matter of national concern, and that in the distribution of Federal funds appropriate regard shall be given for the equitable treatment of the respective social and racial groups, and

"2—That in the administration of the provisions of this act the extension of Federal aids shall be based on need and in the determination of that need, there shall be no discrimination on account of race, creed, or color."

Truman Backs Plebiscite for Puerto Rico

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (UP).—President Truman asserted today that the "people of Puerto Rico should be rewarded for their war service with an opportunity to settle by free choice their future relation to the United States.

Rexford G. Tugwell, governor of Puerto Rico, said after a White House conference that Mr. Truman authorized him to make this statement to the Puerto Rican people.

Tugwell pointed out that a bill has been introduced in Congress calling for a plebiscite at which Puerto Ricans would determine their relationship to this country. The bill was introduced in Congress by Sen. Millard Tydings (D-Md), and Jesus T. Pinedo, resident commissioner of Puerto Rico.

Ida. Draft Board Halts Inductions

TWIN FALLS, Ida., Aug. 22 (UP).—Induction orders for 27 registrants were returned to the files today as Twin Falls Draft Board No. 1 cancelled its August induction calls pending congressional action on present draft legislation.

In probably the first action of the kind in the nation, Hugh Boone, local board chairman, said that he had ordered cancellation of scheduled inductions.

Orders for 27 registrants were ready for mailing, he said, when the board members agreed to hold up further calls until Congress took action.

Boone said that several other draft boards in the area similarly were expected to postpone inductions.

Begin Tag Days For Yugoslav Kids

Yugoslavia's tubercular children will benefit from a three-day tag day, beginning today (Thurs.), the American Committee for Yugoslav Relief announced. The committee, at 58 Park Ave., has cans available for street collections.

Funds will be used to re-equip clinics and hospitals for the child victims of four years of privation. The city's goal is \$75,000. Street corner meetings will be held in business and shopping centers throughout Manhattan, Brooklyn and the Bronx.

RED POINT VALUES ON BEEF TO BE CUT SEPT. 3

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (UP).—Red point values on beef will be reduced "substantially" on Sept. 3 but it will be "at least 30 days" before any meats can be made ration-free, it was learned today.

Food officials said the government was not going to remove ration controls on meat until the potential supply and non-civilian demands have been thoroughly clarified.

Beef ration values, however, will

be cut by about 20 percent at the beginning of the new ration period Sept. 3. After that, it will be several weeks at the earliest before beef, lamb and veal, which are in the best supply, can be made ration-free.

But there is little hope for an early end to rationing of pork, hams or bacon because of the low 1945 hog production.

Officials attributed the present improvement in the meat situation

less to the abrupt end of the war than to these factors:

1—The Army already had accumulated huge stockpiles in Europe and the Pacific and probably would have slackened purchases even if the war had continued.

2—Quantities of meat, particularly beef, arriving on the market have been larger than anticipated. This heavy flow promises to increase this fall.

NANCY NOLAND
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All soldiers, with APO numbers, are required to send us personal, written requests, if they desire subscriptions.

White Tenants Assail Jimcrow Landlady

By BILL MARDO

Tenants at 35 Morton St., when queried yesterday about their landlady, just shook their heads and said bu-ruther!

With Jane Cooley, one of the two Negro girls threatened with eviction, we visited the other tenants of the small run-down Greenwich Village apartment house owned by Mrs. Isabel Vernon Cook.

On the second floor of the three-story building, we chatted with tall, slender Karin Whiteley: "I don't think Mrs. Cook has any right to evict the girls because of their color. It's just a horrible reason."

Mrs. Whiteley needed little prodding to say what she thought about the landlady's management of the house: "The place is in bad condition. Rats... roaches... no regular fumigation."

One flight above, Mr. and Mrs. Lobenz were about to have their dinner when we rang the bell. The young, pleasant couple graciously invited us in. They'd been out of town for several weeks and were

shocked to learn of the Jimcrow case. But when brought up to date on the news, they lost little time in speaking their piece:

"As far as we're concerned, there's certainly no objection to Negro tenants living in the house... and we think it's ridiculous of Mrs. Cook to even bring up the race question."

AN OLD STORY

Downstairs on the first floor, Mr. Foy Badger and Mary Laslo were heatedly discussing their 87-year old landlady's long history of meanness and provocations toward the tenants.

Said the slim, sandy-haired Mr. Badger: "Why these are supposed to be furnished apartments that Mrs. Cook rents—but every stick of fur-



JANE COOLEY

niture here belongs to me. Couldn't use a thing of hers, it was so old. Miss Cooley and Clarice Graham,

and dilapidated. She's plain mean. And I don't blame the girls for padlocking their apartments, I've done the same thing myself. Mrs. Cook takes it upon herself to enter the apartments whenever she pleases—and while I'm living here she's not going to interfere with my privacy."

Mr. Badger had so much to say against Mrs. Cook, it would be impossible to record it all. It can best be summed up with these words: "I'm ready to testify against Mrs. Cook anytime the girls need me."

And what did Miss Laslo have to say? "Well, the landlady may insist she's not evicting the girls because they're Negroes, but we all know better. Look at the letter she sent saying she was deceived about their color because she's nearly blind. Doesn't that prove where Mrs. Cook stands on the question of Jim-crow?"

Mass Layoffs Sweep Los Angeles; Wichita Called a 'Distressed Area'

By Federated Press

WICHITA, Kans., Aug. 22.—After the horn-toting and rip-roaring celebration that marked the end of the war subsided, this town woke up to find itself classed by government spokesmen as one of eight problem cities of reconversion.

War Manpower Commissioner Paul V. McNutt called Wichita a "temporarily distressed" area and predicted 20 percent to 25 percent unemployment by Oct. 15. War workers here quickly discovered the truth of this statement when one after another of the big aircraft plants began handing out layoff notices immediately after the arrival of peace.

Initial cutbacks added 12,000 unemployed to the 8,000 that existed before V-J Day. Within 60 days the number was expected to swell to 45,000. At the Boeing Aircraft Co. plant, which had a wartime staff of 17,000, some 6,000 were to be laid off by Sept. 1 and the remaining 11,000 by Oct. 1. Four thousand were laid off at Beech Aircraft, 1,000 at Culver, the entire work force of 1,500 were let out at Aircraft Welders Corp. and the Davis-Westholt plant shut down temporarily, releasing 1,000 employees. All these plants are under contract to International Association of Machinists, AFL.

30,000 JOBLESS

Peacetime industries, which have been working shorthanded, will be able to absorb at least 10,000 workers and another 5,000 are expected to return to their former homes outside this war boom area. That leaves about 30,000 workers who will be looking for jobs in the coming months, plus 2,000 returning war veterans.

For the answer to the current \$64 question that workers are asking: "Where do we go from here?" they are looking partly to the reconversion plans of the big aircraft plants, a few of which have post-war prospects. Beech Aircraft plans to begin construction soon of the assembly line Dymaxion houses but it will not need to employ more than 25 percent of its wartime force of 8,000 workers. Cessna Aircraft, which employs several thousand workers, will begin shortly to take inventory after which it will produce two-place and four-place private airplanes.

By HERBERT KLEIN

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 22 (FP).—Within a week after the Japanese surrender, mass layoffs had blasted some 75,000 war workers from their jobs in this area. Within another few weeks the

layoffs were expected to rise beyond 200,000, displacing a great majority of the 350,000 to 360,000 men and women employed in war industries here.

In terms of dollar values of war contracts concentrated here, this area loomed larger in the production picture than any other labor market area in the country, save possibly Detroit. State manpower authorities believe the Los Angeles and San Diego war production areas will be hit by unemployment harder than any other in California and will be among the hardest hit in the country.

A tremendous trek of ex-war workers is already leaving the area and the state, heading for homes in the midwest, east and south. The exodus will grow but it will not drain off nearly all the additional workers who came to Los Angeles. Swelling the labor market in southern California will be about one million men mustered out of the armed forces in the coming months.

War industries, naturally, have been hit first and hardest by layoffs. Firings are most massive in aircraft, aircraft parts, ship construction and related industries. Of the 50,000 aircraft workers who lost their jobs in the week following the end of the war, almost all worked in plants represented in collective bargaining either by the United Auto Workers (CIO) or the International Association of Machinists (AFL).

AIRCRAFT LAYOFFS

Among UAW-represented plants, layoffs are especially numerous at the vast new Douglas Long Beach factory, one of many built by the U. S. government and leased to the manufacturer. Of some 13,000 firings by Douglas in this area, nearly 12,000 are at the Long Beach plant. Layoffs will be relatively far less numerous at the Santa Monica factory, which Douglas plans to keep operating in the postwar period. Santa Monica workers are represented by the IAM.

At North American in Inglewood, UAW-represented workers who have been building Mustang fighters

have been laid off to the extent of 3,500 out of 13,500. Remaining workers will be bused only 40 hours instead of 48 weekly, reducing their earnings by nearly one-fourth. Consolidated Vultee in Downey, also UAW-represented, is going on the 40-hour week, with 650 of its remaining 2,800 workers already laid off.

Bulk of IAM-represented aircraft workers in this area have worked in the Lockheed plants. The 40-hour week has been ordered there but aside from some 750 workers laid off in the closing of three sub-assembly units, word is lacking as to any mass firings of the other 35,000 Lockheed employees. Production of the jet-propelled Shooting Star pursuit plane is expected to keep many Lockheed workers busy for some time to come.

Probably more than half of the UAW membership in aircraft and related employment will have been laid off by the end of September. There are no present prospects of expansion in auto or other fields under UAW jurisdiction that could absorb more than a fraction of these. They may reappear as members of other CIO unions but the UAW in southern California is in the process of sharp membership shrinkage.

completely federalized employment service setup would solve this problem, besides assuring an adequate supply of competent interviewers. Present interviewing staffs are inadequate because private industry and federal civil service employment offer salaries sometimes twice as much as interviewers working for the Missouri state commission can earn.

Only 1,800 construction jobs are blueprinted under the parts of a \$67,000,000 bond issue that have been passed, while the CIO last spring submitted a plan for a \$300,000,000 bond issue to provide 40,000 jobs. The city administration has ignored the CIO outline for school, hospital and housing project construction and improvement of streets, parks, playgrounds and other public facilities.



Residents and police survey the wreckage of a "bat" plane in which test pilot George Paddock Soura crashed to his death in the yard of a southwest Philadelphia home. Atop the shattered craft is the parachute that once saved Soura's life. This time the shroud lines became entangled in the falling plane, dragging him to earth.

Expect 75,000 to 100,000 Jobless in St. Louis Area

Special to the Daily Worker

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 22.—Army cancellation orders this week have resulted in the displacement of about 33,800 workers, the CIO here has estimated.

The total of unemployed in the area is expected to reach between 75,000 and 100,000 by the end of the year.

Most of the cancellation orders came suddenly, following the announcement of the Japanese surrender by only a few hours. Cancellations so far in Missouri, Illinois and Arkansas cover \$250,000,000 worth of war contracts.

In St. Louis, eight CIO plants received cancellation orders out of a list of 13 major contractors. The rest of the list included AFL plants. Latest UE plants to feel the axe include Johnson Tinfoil (400 workers); Emerson Turret (2,000); Mines Equipment Co. (900) and U. S. Cartridge Co. (5,500).

Paper Converters Co., a small, all-Negro plant, paying some of the best wages available to Negroes, was also closed completely.

USES SWAMPED
Following announcement of the cutbacks and shutdowns, USES and unemployment compensation offices here were swamped with applicants. USES officials estimated that more than 5,000 people jammed their offices by noon today.

Most numerous in the long waiting lines were women, many of whom needed either new jobs or compensation payments to keep their families going.

USES officials estimated that they had about 10,000 job orders on hand, but that 15 percent of the total orders on hand last week had been cancelled. Job-development crews, previously able to turn up and register 1,650 jobs in a week, today reported no success.

Most of the well paying jobs offered through USES are men's jobs, employment experts pointed out, while the waiting crowds were predominantly women. Wages in the women's jobs averaged between 50 cents and 60 cents hourly, as "learners" in plants or in service businesses like restaurants and laundries.

Jobs available to Negro men fell into the same wage classifications, and ran heavily to demands for car polishers, garagemen, unskilled laborers, and so on.

CAN'T GET REFERRALS

Both women and Negroes interviewed as they waited reported difficulty in obtaining referrals to jobs at skills comparable to the ones they had lost. The women, especially, were afraid they would be unable to get jobs of they were past 40.

USES officials agree with employment applicants and union officers in condemning the confusion and planlessness of reconversion. They point out that many plants are ready to go on civilian production but cannot get materials while others are stalled by problems of disposal of surplus property and disposition of government-financed plants.

Adding to the confusion in this area is the fact that the USES in St. Louis, population center for the metropolitan area, cannot refer applicants to the numerous jobs open across the river in Illinois industrial towns unless the job opening is first cleared through Illinois state employment office. A

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Daily Worker

PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY BY THE
FREEDOM OF THE PRESS CO., INC., 50 East
13th St., New York 3, N. Y. Telephone ALgonquin
4-7954. Cable Address: "Daily Worker," New York, N. Y.
President—Louis F. Budenz; Vice-Pres.—Benjamin J. Davis, Jr.; Secretary-Treasurer—Howard C. Held
RATES
(Except Manhattan, Bronx, Canada and Foreign) 3 Months 6 Months 1 Year
DAILY WORKER and THE WORKER \$3.75 \$6.75 \$12.00
DAILY WORKER 3.00 5.75 10.00
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(Manhattan and Bronx) 3 Months 6 Months 1 Year
DAILY WORKER and THE WORKER \$4.00 \$7.50 \$14.00
DAILY WORKER 3.25 6.50 12.00
THE WORKER 1.00 2.00 4.50
Reentered as second-class matter May 8, 1942, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the
Act of March 3, 1879.

Don't Blackmail Europe

BIG BUSINESS generally is quite happy about the sudden end of government lend-lease operations. But the peoples of our Allied nations are not. American progressives have a serious obligation to know why, and take a stand on this issue.

The effect of suddenly ending lend-lease is to strengthen the bargaining position of the United States toward all the countries who have been getting our help in time of war. The goods which are enroute to Allied lands will now have to be paid for in cash, of which there is very little among our Allies.

Until the Bretton Woods plan gets under way, the only other method of paying for desperately needed materials is to make loans in the United States. The Export-Import Bank, however, only has a little more than two billion dollars for loans, and can't get authorization for more until the middle of next year.

The effect, therefore, is to throw Allied lands on the mercy of private banking syndicates whose methods of political blackmail are very well known. And even where our government negotiates for long-term loans, as in the case of France earlier this year, the approach is bound to be very selective.

Gen. De Gaulle will undoubtedly get more economic help, provided his political policies suit the State Department. T. V. Soong, the premier of Chiang Kai-shek's dictatorship, is also asking for funds. So far, the administration seems to be interested mainly in those western European countries whose politics it thinks it can control.

On the other hand, Europe is starving. Britain has already been forced to reduce clothing rations. The end of lend-lease means a terrible winter ahead with great pressures on the Labor Party government. The situation is even more desperate in France, Italy, Yugoslavia, Greece and the other lands of Europe. And so far, UNRRA has far from enough funds or actual supplies to meet the crisis of food and fuel shortages.

We are opposed to lending anything to reactionary regimes, such as Chungking, for example. We want to be absolutely sure that no lend-lease goods in transit, now thrown on the open market, gets to countries like Argentina or Franco Spain. And we think it is high time the American labor movement recognized the desperate needs of our European allies and demanded immediate help, with no political strings attached.

The Full Employment Hearings

SECRETARY OF STATE BYRNES and Veterans' Administrator Omar N. Bradley, testifying before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee hearings on the Murray full employment bill, stressed the nation's objective of achieving full employment to insure world peace and jobs for veterans.

The American people are determined to achieve a durable peace. Most Americans are now beginning to realize that world peace demands economic security at home. The American people are equally determined that our returning veterans shall have jobs and, as Gen. Bradley stressed, that they shall "have better jobs than those they had before the war."

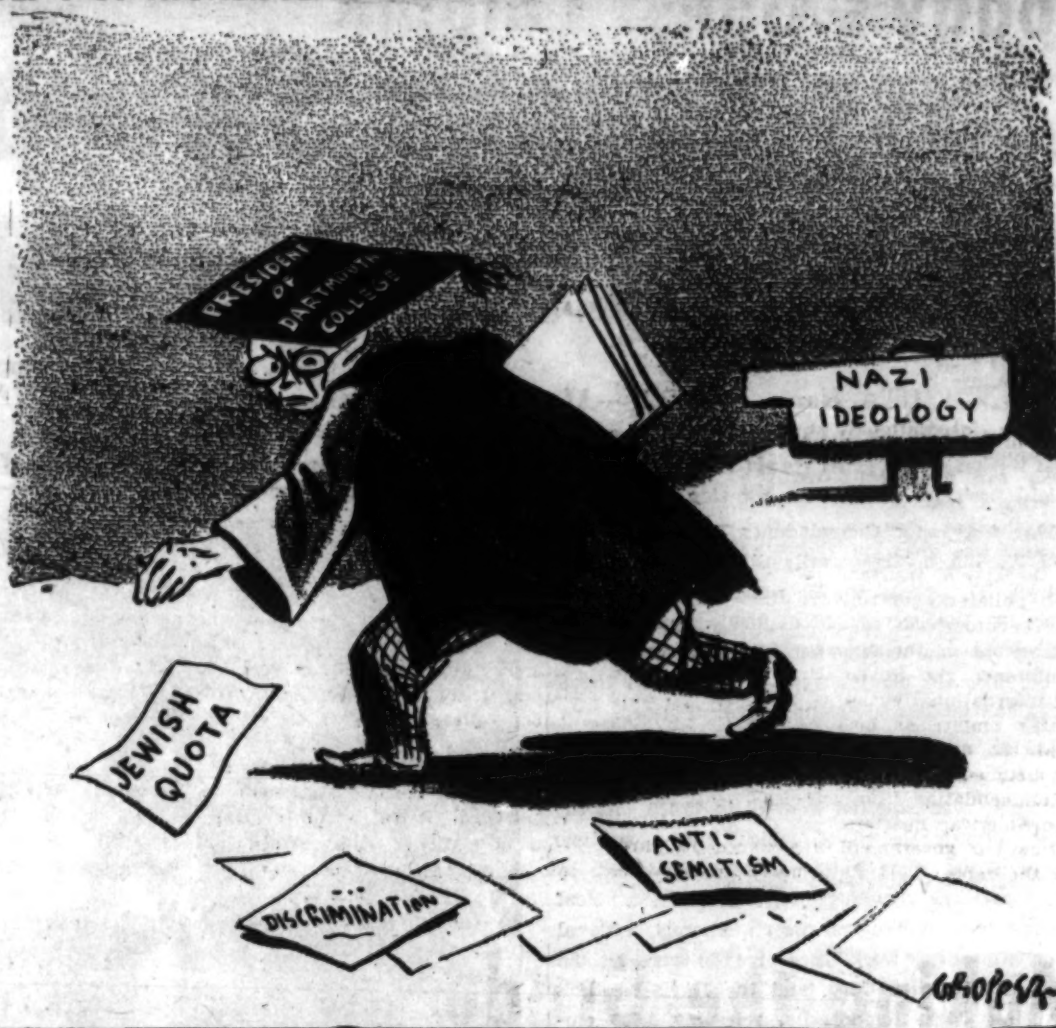
But if our country is to provide full employment for all its citizens seeking work, the American people will have to recognize that private enterprise left to its own devices cannot provide nor does it desire full employment.

The big monopolies who control the economic life of the country have already demonstrated their failure to provide for full employment. Big Business is, in fact, determined to create and maintain a large army of unemployed for the purpose of trying to force down wages and weaken the labor movement. It is holding up reconversion in order to force the government to raise prices.

The big industrialists are conducting a vicious campaign against the Murray full employment bill despite the fact that it merely establishes the principle of the right to work and leaves it up to Congress to decide upon whatever measures the President may recommend annually on the basis of an employment survey. They have planned to marshal all their forces at these hearings against the bill. They will try to frighten the American people with the false propaganda that this bill is either un-American or socialism.

The labor movement has the job of explaining this to all workers and all peoples; of rallying all its strength at full employment hearings and of securing the support of the farmers, the Negro people, professionals and small businessmen, all of whom will profit by maximum employment.

DEPT OF HIGHER LEARNING



'Hotbed of War in Far East' Crushed, Izvestia Proclaims

Following is an editorial from *Izvestia*, Soviet government paper, entitled "The End of Japanese Aggression," published on Aug. 15:

THE Cause of general peace, of freedom and the security of nations has triumphed! The last aggressor power—Japan—faced with inevitable defeat, has surrendered unconditionally to the United Nations. Thus the hotbed of war in the Far East has been crushed. The Second World War is over! The peoples of the Soviet Union and the freedom-loving nations of the whole world greet with joy and pride the news of Japan's unconditional surrender.

On Aug. 9 the Soviet Union entered the war against Japan with the object of defeating the last great power which after the defeat and surrender of Hitlerite Germany stubbornly insisted on the continuation of the war. The entrance of the USSR was to draw nearer the advent of peace and thereby to reduce the number of victims and to save the nations further sufferings.

The war against Japan was to insure the absolute security of the Eastern frontiers of our country and the interests of the Soviet people. The Japanese imperialist aggressors encroaching on our State frontiers have always been the enemies of our people.

The Japanese fascist-imperialists had created a hotbed of war in the Far East and always threatened the peace and security of the Soviet people. Voicing the attitude of the whole Soviet people, which warmly welcomed the decision of the government to declare war on Japan, a Moscow worker said: "An end must be put to aggressors once and for all. And the quicker the better."

Obedient to the will of the Soviet government and the people, the gallant soldiers of the victorious Red Army bore down upon the enemy. The powerful, vigorous blow of the Soviet troops stunned the Japanese samurai. And the iron tread of the Soviet Armies caused immediate repercussions in Tokyo.

On Aug. 10 the Japanese Foreign Minister visited the Soviet Ambassador and stated that Japan was ready to accept the terms of the Allied declaration of July 26, which the Soviet Union

had joined. A similar statement was made through neutral Sweden to the diplomatic representatives of the United States, Great Britain and China. In the course of subsequent negotiations intended to make the statement of the Japanese government more precise, the four great Allies—the USSR, the United States, Great Britain and China—acted in accord and with solidarity.

Yesterday, Aug. 14, the Japanese government announced that the Emperor of Japan confirmed his readiness to sign the unconditional surrender and to issue all the necessary orders and instructions to the Japanese armed forces wherever located immediately to cease active operations, to surrender arms and to fulfill any other demand of the representatives of the Allied Supreme Command.

Thus the war has ended in the complete and final victory of the great freedom-loving democratic powers. The road has been opened to general peace among nations. The Soviet Union, which only recently bore the brunt of the war against the chief and most dangerous aggressor—Hitlerite Germany—has made its great contribution to the defeat of imperialist Japan.

Inspired by the great ideals of the struggle for peace in all the world and for the complete eradication of fascism and aggression in all their manifestations, the Red Army self-sacrificingly and bravely discharged its duty. These

soldiers knew well their enemy—the Japanese fascist imperialists. They also remembered the Japanese crimes committed in the years of intervention, the treacherous killing of Soviet frontier guards during the period of "peace."

The glorious fighting traditions of the heroes of Khasan and Halhin-Gol guided the Soviet soldiers. They were inspired by victory, they were led by the great leader of the peoples, the great strategist Generalissimo Stalin.

The Red Army is the reliable bulwark of universal peace. It came as liberator to the countries of western Europe enslaved by the Hitlerites; it also came to martyred Manchuria—victim of the Japanese "New Order."

The precious and noble blood of the Soviet people has not been shed in vain. The predatory plans of greedy Japanese imperialism have collapsed. The Far Eastern warmongers share the inglorious fate of the German-fascists bandits.

As far back as 1936, Stalin spoke about the two hotbeds of military aggression—imperialist Japan and fascist Germany. Now both have been eliminated. The forces of progress have won. The aggressor has been thrown into the dust.

The banners of the great coalition of the freedom-loving nations are flying victoriously. The long-awaited dawn of the peaceful labor of nations is rising over the world.

Worth Repeating

SOVIET RESOURCES are emphasized by Maurice Hindus in reviewing a book on the USSR in the current (Aug. 18) issue of the *Saturday Review of Literature*, in which he writes, in part: Immense are Russia's riches in mineral resources. In coal she holds a place second only to that of the United States. Her reserves in oil and gas "may approach or exceed those of the United States." New copper deposits are being continually discovered but the ore is comparatively poor in quality. In manganese she leads the world; also in potassium and apatites. She has an abundance of industrial salts. In gold and platinum, in zinc and lead, she is likewise enormously rich. "No other country has so great a variety of minerals and only the United States is richer." All this is in complete contrast with the pronouncements of certain American geographers who during the years of Russia's first plan doomed Russia to irretrievable poverty because of the supposed paucity of her natural resources.

Today's Guest Column

THE final answer to the question of how and by whom colonial territories taken from Italy and Japan shall be administered will be one key test of whether it's really peace we've won this time or just another temporary armistice as in 1919. Another division of spoils as after the last World War—no matter in what guise of respectability on grounds of "military security" it may be dressed—will mean another failure to establish a sound basis of peace. Only genuine international responsibility for such territories can make collective security a reality.



by Alphaeus Hunton

committee of the House Naval Affairs Committee submitted a lengthy report recommending that the U.S. maintain control over a vast chain of islands in the Pacific, including "specific and substantial rights" to American bases on islands belonging to other Allied powers as well as outright domination of Japanese-owned and mandated islands. These plans have been brewing in Washington for a long time. To date the progressive forces in America have paid far too little attention to this aspect of our foreign policy.

I'LL DEFER comment on this House subcommittee's report to another time. The point I want to raise now is what sort of stand on this whole problem we may expect from the new British government. With the Soviet Union urging concerted international action in the colonial sphere and with the United States officially moving toward unilateral action, Prime Minister Attlee and his Labor colleagues are faced with a clear-cut issue.

At the San Francisco conference no clear answer was given to this question, though at the special insistence of the U.S. delegation, unilateral control by a single power over any territory was made possible within the framework of the charter. At the Potsdam conference the Soviet Union recommended an international authority over such parts of Italy's empire as may be lost to her, but again no decision was reached, and it may be assumed that there was opposition to the recommendation from either or both British and American quarters.

Now our government has placed its cards on the table. Last Saturday a special sub-

As I mentioned last week, the British Labor Party in a formal statement on colonial policy made in 1943, while favoring the retention of national administration of colonies as at present, declared that "the mandate

Handling of Colonies Will Be Key Test

system in so far as it establishes this important principle of publicity and international supervision . . . should be extended to all backward colonial territories."

The statement goes on to define the powers of an International Colonial Commission which would give effect to this principle of collective supervision. It would give "international publicity to the measures taken (or not taken)" to advance the welfare and self-government of colonial peoples. It would entertain directoral petitions and "be a peripatetic inspectorate reporting, in consultation with the people, on the whole of the administration of each colonial territory."

THE whole plan (I cannot describe it fully here) goes far, far beyond what was written into the trusteeship sections of the San Francisco charter. Though Major Attlee and his Labor colleagues may have done little or nothing at San Francisco to get their party's colonial program approved or to support the progressive Soviet proposals, they cannot now, with their election to power, escape responsibility for advancing that program.

If the British Labor Party means what it said in 1943, the British government will join with the Soviet Union in demanding an effective system of international supervision of colonies which can be a vital instrument for maintaining world peace and bringing full freedom to colonial peoples.

Listen Here,



Mr. Editor

How to Get Rid of Bilbo

Manhattan.

Editor, Daily Worker:

The many organizations and individuals which are calling on our Senators to start impeachment proceedings against Bilbo are leaving loopholes in their demands by failing to read what the Constitution says about how we can get rid of Bilbo.

Article 1, Section 5, provides that "Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behaviour, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member."

As for the impeachment, the last paragraph of Section 2 of Article I says, "The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers; and shall have the sole power of impeachment." Article 1, Section 3 "The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments . . . No person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present."

So it seems that we would be making our demands more effective either by asking our Senators to work for Bilbo's expulsion, which could be done without the initiative of the House of Representatives; or, if it is impeachment that we want, by asking our Representatives to start impeachment proceedings. H. M.

Inquiry About Pinky Rankin

Philadelphia

Editor, Daily Worker:

In the Daily and The Worker you have stopped Pinky Rankin, but you did not show if he goes back to Jo or not.

My parents and we children like "The Adventures of Richard" and Pinky Rankin very much and would like to see Pinky back again.

ELLA MAY W. COLEMAN

Mrs. Wise's Words On Soviet Union

Dayton, O.

Editor, Daily Worker:

To every Jewish home in Dayton is being sent a throwaway carrying the utterances of Mrs. Stephen S. Wise for Russian War Relief. It is entitled Anti-Semitism a Crime in the Soviet Union, and in part says: "The Soviet Union has shown to the world the way in which to deal with anti-Semitism, which it punishes, not because anti-Semitism is against the Jews, but because it is against the higher interests of the peace of the country. The world will go far towards genuine progress in human relationships if it deals with anti-Semitism in the Russian way." The quotation is published by the Dayton Public Service League, in the interest of American-Soviet friendship. LEWIS BOOTH.

Sends \$5, Hits Churchill

Los Angeles, Cal.

Editor, Daily Worker:

I am sending \$5 as my contribution to your paper in honor of Churchill's defeat. His latest speech shows that he is not on the side of the people either in England or in Europe. And he certainly is two-faced when it comes to the Soviet Union. Good luck to the Daily Worker in its fine work. MRS. J. P.

The opinions expressed in these letters are those of the readers and not necessarily of the paper. We welcome letters from our readers and their friends on subjects of current interest. To facilitate the printing of as many letters as possible, and to allow for the freest discussion, please limit letters to 300 words.

Making the Grade

"THERE are enormous gaps in our knowledge that need to be filled," observed a recent New York Times editorial. "It is little short of a disgrace that after centuries we are no nearer to the conquest of cancer, arthritis, heart failure. . . . It is a disgrace that millions of chemical compounds remain to be discovered. . . . It is a disgrace that we cannot predict what the weather will be a fortnight hence. . . . There are thousands of such scientific disgraces for which we must blame our niggardliness and our blindness."



Whose niggardliness? Whose blindness? In our own time, the fundamental precondition for the advance of knowledge, for the advance of all forms of human welfare has been the destruction of fascism, the greatest threat to progress that mankind has known. Towards that enormous task, the peoples of the world have moved not blindly, nor with niggardly steps, but by way of unimaginable devotion and sacrifice; and however much it may have been left unsaid, by them or for them, their sense of the future sustained that giant effort, like an underground stream.

IT HAS not always been left unsaid. "With victory," thought one GI Joe (himself a

by Harold Collins

former school teacher), "we stand on the threshold of limitless inventions and comforts; we possess the resources to extend our horizons in every field of endeavor and every aspect of human relations. . . . Our sacrifices have been great, but we have won the opportunity to emerge from the animal kingdom and enter the kingdom of man." And to match our own Isador Rubin, this out of Ehrenburg: "I recall the corpse of a young boy killed by the Germans in Byelorussia. Perhaps he would have grown up to be that great poet for whom we are all yearning, or a distinguished chemist. . . . If somewhere at a school desk sits one Shakespeare or Tolstoy, it is only because the Red Army is vanquishing death, trampling down fascism."

And now? Turn only one page away from that Times editorial, and you will find one American college president saying: "College and university faculties cannot be expanded or contracted in a few months, like an old-fashioned fan. . . . The acquisition of new facilities or personnel is not going to be possible after the war." Across the page, another college president and the chairman of the National Research Defense Committee: ". . . It is impossible in a democracy, committed to free enterprise, for the government

Gaps in Our Knowledge —And in Our Education

to organize, plan and direct fundamental research."

I THINK of my friend Al, in whom not the sharpest of scalpels could uncover "niggardliness and blindness," 16 now, and six months at most this side of entering college; enkindled by Whitman ("I am for those that have never been master'd . . . I am for those who walk abreast with the whole earth"), and with such passion and scope of understanding as teachers merely dream of. For him, now, no shadow of "book-burners," the swastika-capped destroyers of men and of cultures; that much is past. And yet, between him and his study-lamp, between us and the certain fruits of his skill and good fellowship still hovers the figure of a Chancellor Chase of New York University, who has no taste for "inflationary enrollments," or of a President Hopkins of Dartmouth, who would "solve" anti-Semitism by the exclusion of Jews.

We are almost as far in America from planning in education that will finally fill the gaps in our knowledge, as we are from planning to use well what we know. More and more it appears that those who must solve the one, must solve the other; and they are neither the captains of industry, nor the captains of education, but the people themselves.

Warsaw Welcomes Red Army Liberators

WARSAW.

A GRAND welcome to Warsaw was extended to the celebrated Red Army leaders Marshals Zhukov and Rokossovsky, guests of the new democratic Provisional Government of National Unity.

At the airdrome, decorated with Soviet and Polish flags, the Marshals were received by Vice-Premier Mikolajczyk, Commander-in-Chief of the Polish Army Marshal Rola Zymierski, Chief of the General Staff of the Polish Army Col. Gen. Kordzik and other Polish generals and representatives of democratic parties and youth organizations. Among those present were the USSR Ambassador to Poland Lebedev and chief of the USSR Military Mission in Poland Lt. Gen. Shatilov. A Guard of Honor was drawn up.

On arrival Marshal Zhukov addressed the welcoming party and the crowd:

"Citizens of Warsaw, brothers-in-arms in the struggle against our common enemy—Hitlerite Germany: I take this pleasant opportunity to convey greetings to you on behalf of the Red Army generals, officers and men. The gallant Red Army troops, guided by our brilliant leader, Generalissimo of the Soviet Union Stalin, fought with enormous heroism and selflessness for the liberation of Poland and the Polish people from the yoke of the German invaders.

"A firm alliance and genuine friendship have been established between the peoples of the Soviet Union and the Polish people. This friendship has been cemented with the blood of the sons and daughters of the peoples of our countries in the joint struggle against German imperialism. This friendship expresses the common interests and aspirations

of our peoples and is deeply rooted in the history of the fight of the Slav nations against the German conquerors. The Gruenwald battle was an excellent example of the good will between our peoples, established on the field of battle against the common enemy."

Next to speak was Vice-Premier Mikolajczyk. On behalf of the Polish Government of National Unity he cordially greeted Marshals Zhukov and Rokossovsky. Noting the decisive part played by the Red Army in routing the German fascist invaders, Mikolajczyk expressed confidence that the overwhelmed enemy would never again be able to rise to threaten peace.

"I heartily welcome the Red Army heroes to Polish soil," Mikolajczyk said, "and I believe that the blood shed by Soviet and Polish soldiers will be the best guarantee of the collaboration of the great Soviet Union and free, sovereign Poland."

Representing the Polish Army, Marshal Rola Zymierski greeted the Marshals. Noting the services of Zhukov and Rokossovsky under whose direction Red Army troops ousted the German fascist invaders from Poland, Marshal Rola Zymierski said:

"I salute the heroic Red Army which, without sparing blood, sacrifice or effort, expelled from Poland the age-old enemy of our peoples."

In conclusion Rola Zymierski hailed the Supreme Commander-in-Chief of the Red Army, Generalissimo Stalin.

From the airdrome Marshals of the Soviet Union Zhukov and Rokossovsky, accompanied by Vice-Premier Mikolajczyk, Commander-in-Chief of the Polish Army Rola Zymierski, USSR Ambassador to Poland Lebedev, Chief

of the Military Mission of the USSR in Poland Lt. Gen. Shatilov and others, drove through the Warsaw streets to Belvedere, residence of the President of the Polish National Council, where they were met by President Bierut and Prime Minister Osobka-Morawski.

In the presence of members of the Presidium of the Polish National Council, members of the Polish government, Soviet and Polish generals, the diplomatic corps and representatives of Polish public bodies, Marshals Zhukov and Rokossovsky were solemnly presented the highest Polish orders.

President Bierut, who made the presentation, said: "Poland, which has suffered more than any other country from the German-fascist invasion, has been liberated by the heroic Red Army and its leaders, headed by Generalissimo Stalin. Today Warsaw is happy to receive those who liberated Poland and her capital."

"Presenting you, Marshals of the Soviet Union, the highest Polish combat decorations, I must tell you on behalf of the Polish people and the Polish National Council that the Polish people regard you as its heroes and will never forget your courage and valor, or the bloodshed and great sacrifices made by the heroic Red Army soldiers for the sake of Poland."

Marshal Zhukov received a blue ribbon with the Virtuti Militari Cross of the First Class with Star and Ribbon, and the Order of Gruenwald Cross of the First Class. Marshal Rokossovsky, who had previously been decorated with the Gruenwald Cross, was given the Order of Virtuti Militari First Class with a Star.

500,000 Casualties From Atomic Bombs, Tokyo Says

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 22 (UP).—Japanese broadcasts today said atomic bomb raids on the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki had cost nearly half a million "casualties and sufferers" and levelled buildings within a radius up to ten miles.

6,000 Brought Back From Living Dead

FELDAFING, Germany, Aug. 22 (UP).—Six thousand men and women stood strong and straight in Feldafing's Camp today—victors over their brutal past at Dachau or Buchenwald.

It was a victory for the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration which brought them to Feldafing as "living dead" almost 10 weeks ago.

Today they were almost ready to be pronounced normal, healthy human beings.

Correspondents who had seen these people in the beginning, when they were first freed from their German captors, could hardly believe their eyes.

Lt. Irving Smith, former Notre Dame University student, who organized the camp, is proud of the results his work has accomplished.

Despite the fact that most of the 6,000 now stand erect with a new sparkle in their eyes, Smith cautioned against calling it anything more than "advanced convalescence."

The camp is situated in a former Hitler youth school overlooking Wurmsee Lake and was opened

originally when American troops found a train with 1,700 displaced persons on a nearby rail siding, stalled on its way to an extermination depot at Auschwitz, in Upper Silesia.

During the first two weeks most of the patients suffered from advanced shock. In most cases they were unable to do even the most elementary services for themselves. But after two weeks of treatment, they began to realize they were going to live and be fed.

There were many emotional outbursts, and even mildly destructive sprees, among the patients as they began the long road back to finding their normal selves but each day saw them improving.

Soon they began doing simple things for themselves, like lacing shoes or fixing ties.

Then tailor shops, shoe shops and hat shops were set up.

Radio Tokyo, in broadcasts recorded by United Press, said effects of the bomb were "monstrous."

The second atomic bomb dropped Aug. 8 on Nagasaki took a toll of "more than 10,000 persons killed, more than 20,000 wounded and more than 90,000 rendered homeless in the city," Tokyo said.

"Even those who received minor burns," one broadcast asserted, "looked quite healthy at first, only to weaken after a few days for some unknown reason and frequently die."

"Since the explosion of the atomic bomb affected an area 30 kilometers in diameter and practically all houses in this area were either blown up, knocked down or reduced by fire, it is difficult to count all the dead bodies, many of which burned under collapsed buildings."

Canadians Arrested In Sugar Counterfeit

MONTREAL, Aug. 22 (UP).—Three persons were held today in connection with a counterfeit sugar coupon ring which police said was responsible for Canada's last cut in sugar rationing. Police said other arrests were expected.

Dividing Land, Punishing Fascists, Key to Democracy in East Europe

By JOSEPH STAROBIN
(Second of Two Articles)

When Ernest Bevin, Britain's foreign secretary attacks the peoples of Bulgaria, Hungary and Romania because their governments do not conform to his conception of democracy, the logical question becomes: what is democracy for these Balkan peoples?

For democracy is not just a matter of how deputies are elected to parliament, although that is important. The real question is whether the new governments of these three former enemy states have begun to change the social and political relations out of which fascism and pro-Germanism took root. The answer is: Yes.

FEUDAL LANDLORDS

In Romania and Hungary, one of the ills of a century has been the concentration of land in the hands of a few big landowners. In Hungary, this feudalism was notorious. But the government of Gen. Bela Miklos, based on four parties—the Socialists, Peasants, Communists, and Small Holders—has given land to 700,000 landless laborers, broken up the big estates, and incidentally given votes to women.

In Romania, the government headed by Petru Groza, and based on the newer peasants organizations, the liberal intellectuals, the Communists and Socialists has done the same thing. You get an idea of what a job this must have been when you know that 12,000 landowners in Romania held as much land as two million peasants.

To divide this land, therefore,

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was the essence of bringing democracy to both countries, laying the basis for further democratic reforms, and later industrialization. That's what Ernest Bevin completely ignores.

And the same can be said for workingclass liberties. In all these countries, the trade unions were illegal. Anti-Semitism was powerful and government-inspired. Fascist organizations roamed the cities and towns. Marxist parties were illegal. Women were kept in backwardness, particularly village women.

That is now beginning to change by the cooperation of the anti-fascist parties. Yet Bevin calls this undemocratic!

BULGARIA PURGES FASCISTS

Or take the problem of punishing war criminals. In Bulgaria, the land question is much different from Romania and Hungary; the problem is more of getting the peasants to cooperate and make their relatively small holdings more productive. But Bulgaria is the one country which carried out a real purge of the fascists and quislings last Spring—about 2,500 of them were cleaned out.

Can Bevin say the same for Greece, for Italy, or for the British-occupied zone of Germany? If not, his talk about democracy is superficial and misleading. For democracy is not just a matter of whether electoral laws conform to British standards. Punishing fascists quickly is much more to the point.

As for the elections themselves, the immediate issue is in Bulgaria, which is balloting this Sunday for the first time in years. Bevin seems to object to the fact that the democratic parties are putting up a single slate.

He ignores what Irving Brant pointed out in PM early this week: that opposition candidates are certainly being permitted; in fact, any candidate can run for parliament, outside the Fatherland Front slate, if ten literate voters sign a petition

for him. That sounds pretty democratic by any standards.

But the nastiest thing in the attitude of both Bevin and secretary of state, James F. Byrnes, is the blackmail character of their approach toward Romania, Hungary and Bulgaria.

They do not recognize the provisional governments in these lands. They do not like their electoral methods. But they do not propose any alternatives—it's simply a take it or leave it, refusing to recognize in advance any regime in these lands unless it conforms to undisclosed standards still not named by Bevin and Byrnes.

This can have only one meaning: that the United States and Britain are encouraging all the reactionary politicians in these three lands to make trouble for the democratic governments, holding before the people the backing of Britain and the United States. This encourages civil war, exactly what the reactionaries desire.

THE REAL TARGET

Basically, of course, this blackmail policy is directed at bigger game than Bulgaria, Marquis Childs, the N. Y. Post columnist gives the game away yesterday:

"Bulgaria, let it be added was not the primary concern of the western democracies... the real concern was with Poland, and above all the fear that the methods being used in Bulgaria might be a precedent for the forthcoming Polish election. That is why it was decided to take a firm stand now."

In other words, the criticism of Bulgaria, Romania and Hungary is simply a blind to bring pressure upon Poland! Thus we have a far-flung Anglo-American conspiracy, directed against all the peoples of eastern Europe and ultimately the Soviet Union.

All this in the name of democracy. No wonder such tactics bewilder our European allies. No wonder "America" will become a world-hated name if the cynical tactics of Byrnes are allowed to continue.

Greek Gov't Attempts To Smash Sailor's Union

Sharp criticisms of the maritime policy of the Greek government and its efforts to smash the Federation of Greek Maritime unions was made this week by Emmanuel Pitharoulis, FGMU representative in New York.

Following the April 7 withdrawal of recognition of the FGMU, the Greek government recognized the Pan-Hellenic Federation of Greek Seamen, set up in 1937 by the Metaxas dictatorship, and appointed Pan-Hellenic officials to represent Greek seamen abroad.

Pa-Hellenic, he stated, functioned in Greece after the German occupation in 1941.

The FGMU, with a membership of 5,000-6,000 constitutes 98 percent of all Greek seamen abroad, Pitharoulis said, while Pan-Hellenic is composed of seamen engaged almost exclusively in coastwise shipping.

The Greek seamen's leader reported that a meeting of more than a thousand seamen in Piraeus on Aug. 5 approved the following program for shipping reconstruction:

- 1—Ships be bought with insurance compensations;
- 2—More Liberty ships be secured and be jointly managed by government, seamen and shipowners.
- 3—Alien seamen be replaced while unemployment lasts;

4—Unemployment bonuses and pensions be increased and be paid to the families of absent seamen;

5—Abrogation of the Pan-Hellenic wage agreement of July 14, by which salaries were reduced from \$80 to \$185 monthly;

6—Establishment of a seamen's hiring pool;

7—Compensation for casualties;

8—Assistance to the pension fund.

The meeting demanded full respect of trade union liberties, the cessation of persecutions of Greek seamen and the release of FGMU Middle East Secretary Nicolas Karayannis—arrested by British authorities on April 4, 1944 and since handed over to the Greek government which has interned him without charges.

Japanese Diplomats Arrive in Boston

BOSTON, Aug. 22 (UP).—Six Japanese diplomats and two State Department representatives were listed as passenger aboard two transports which arrived here today with 10,376 troops and a few civilian personnel.

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— MODERATE RATES —

Quisling Rants in Court; Union Assails 'Times' Attack On Restaurant Workers

OSLO, Aug. 22 (UP).—Vidkun Quisling denied today the prosecution's assertions that he was responsible for the deaths of 1,000 Norwegian Jews, allowed resistance leaders to be executed by the Nazis without protest and stole King Haakon's silver service from the royal palace.

Quisling, puppet Premier of Norway under Nazi occupation, rolled his eyes and gestured so wildly that Justice Erik Solem asked him a number of times to calm down. He cried hysterically that the last four years "have been a nightmare for me because I had to fight both sides" and he proclaimed in a quavering voice that "not many did so much for humanity as I."

The charges that he committed grand larceny agitated him more than the murder charges and he insisted that nothing must be allowed to soil his "reputation for honor."

"Did you say 'honor'?" Justice Erik Solem asked.

ONLY 10 LIVED

Throughout the afternoon Quisling stubbornly refused to give a clear answer as to whether—or why—he had signed the so-called Norwegian Nuernberg law which sent more than 1,000 Norwegian Jews to Nazi horror camps in Poland. Only 10 of those Jews survived. Once he intimated he signed the document put before him without realizing its effect.

During the afternoon session the prosecutors read documents supporting an indictment of murder in connection with the death by Ger-

man firing squad of lawyer Viggo Hansteen, a labor leader whom Quisling called a Communist, and a pillar of the Norwegian underground. Mrs. Hansteen is now a member of the Norwegian Cabinet. Hansteen was convicted in the fall of 1941 of causing labor troubles and Quisling and Josef Terboven, Nazi civil governor of Norway, refused clemency.

AFL Strike Hits 2 Va. Papers

BECKLEY, W. Va., Aug. 22 (UP).—Publication of the Beckley Herald and Raleigh Register was threatened today by a strike of 18 AFL composing room employees.

Publisher Charles Hodel said the men failed to report for work last night. The Morning Post Herald today contained only four pages which he and his son, John Hodel, managed to put together with the aid of advertising manager Palmer Farley.

Hodel said the composing room employees, members of the International Typographical Union (AFL), were demanding that a \$5 weekly wage increase be made retroactive to May 29.

Says Sweetie Paid \$500 to Have Her Killed

SEATTLE, Aug. 22 (UP).—A nervous, 39-year-old waitress told today how she lived in "utter hell" when she learned that her sweetheart, charged with operating a "murder mart," had paid \$500 to have her killed.

The waitress, Mrs. Gladys Bailey, said her terror had ended only after her former lover, William Cooper, 47, operator of a night club, had been arrested.

King County authorities charged Cooper with operating a "murder mart" but refused to identify him specifically with any crime other than the attempted killing of Mrs. Bailey.

However, they said they were investigating the possibility that Cooper had engineered other "for hire" deaths, including the slaying of Walter Foley, Jr., 22, former State Liquor Board agent found riddled with bullets in a ditch near here.

Mrs. Bailey said Cooper had courted her in a whirlwind romance after they had met last March. She said he asked her to marry him, then they quarreled.

BEAT HER UP

Cooper beat her with his fists and "then cried like a baby," the waitress said. She said her injuries confined her to bed for three days. She sued him for \$10,000 damages.

Mrs. Bailey said Cooper then hired Farmer Thomas, a bouncer at his night club, and Robert

Timme, a carpenter, to kill her. The henchmen said Cooper had paid them \$250 down to do the job. Thomas, however, told Timme that he was engaged to Mrs. Bailey's daughter and the pair hid the waitress in an auto court and tried to collect the balance of the murder fee. They were charged with blackmail and attempted homicide.

DEATH PROBE

Police said Cooper first was arrested during an investigation into Foley's death several weeks ago.

A bartender, Edward Mitchell, confessed to the slaying, but investigators meanwhile had discovered the alleged murder syndicate. Cooper told police that he had paid Foley \$100 in "hush" money shortly before Foley's bullet-riddled body was found in a ditch.

Mrs. Bailey said "when Thomas told me Bill had paid them to 'kill me, I went into the restaurant kitchen and cried." She said she hid for two weeks.

"It was a nightmare, living in the fear that the man you loved had placed a price of \$500 on your head," she said.

The waitress said she became "weak with relief" when her two-week vigil from death ended.

"I don't think he would have made a good husband," she said.

N.Y. Post Vienna Reporter Gets Infected by Anti-Soviet Virus

A dispatch in Tuesday's New York Post was added to the string of anti-Soviet slanders currently flooding the American press from Central Europe. The Post's Thomas F. Healy wrote a story from Vienna about how GIs and Red Army men look on each other with infinite dislike and suspicion. He worked in the usual bits of third-hand gossip about alleged Soviet rapine and plunder.

An insight into the meaning of such stories was given by Healy himself, who quotes a young aide to a Soviet general:

"And what has your freedom of the press meant?" he asked. "Simply that you have created an unfounded animosity toward the Soviet Union."

Hotel and Restaurant Workers, Local 16, AFL, yesterday bitterly protested an article recently printed in the New York Times attacking men and women who serve the restaurant trade.

The Times' article, published Aug. 14 as an interview with Paul Henkel, president of the Society of Restaurateurs, implied that restaurant workers had "been riding on the gravy train" and would soon be out of their jobs.

David Siegel, president of Local 16, in a letter to the Times, asserted that instead of being held up to

ridicule before the public, the majority of waiters and waitresses are deserving of praise.

"Our men in the majority," wrote Siegel to the Times, "are deep in their middle age, with sons and daughters in the armed forces all over the world; they have been working at top speed, and, at times, beyond human endurance, because of the shortage of manpower and in their sincere and honest efforts to serve you, together with the rest of the public."

He pointed out that "our mem-

bers have found time, after their arduous labor, to donate their services gratis for various organizations, in order to bolster morale and increase our war efforts. All this, in addition to the generous monetary contributions made by our members to the various charitable and war agencies."

The letter termed Henkel's statement that waiters and waitresses "were not interested in giving the customer service, but in getting his or her tip as quickly as possible" as "highly provocative, irresponsible, and made in bad faith."

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LOW DOWN

It's Beginning to Look
Like Ye Olden Days Again

By Nat Low

Things are beginning to perk up. Bobby Feller came back yesterday, Charlie Keller batted a homer for the Yanks and Red Ruffing pitched a shutout Tuesday, and Joe DiMaggio is reported coming out of the service within ten days.

Of course, all these men come back too late to have any bearing on the flag race—but even their presence alone helps give a major league touch to the league—something it hasn't had for a number of years.

Here's a letter from Danny North, son of Joe North, editor of my favorite weekly magazine, *New Masses*. Says young Danny:

"Dear Mr. Low:

"My father told me that Leo Durocher is a bad manager and I know he is but even though Durocher is bad the Dodgers are winning a lot of their games in the clutches this year and in '43, '42, '41, '40 and '39 they finished up in 3, 2, 1, 3 and 3 places under Durocher. How is that? Love, Danny North."

It's this way, Danny. In the first place your father must have meant Durocher was not the best man around in baseball. He has a sharp tongue, is accused of beating an ex-soldier at Ebbets Field, gets into fights all the time, and is generally doing more yelling and screaming than managing.

Another thing. Nobody says Durocher does not know his business. But neither should he be given all the credit for the Dodgers in the years you mention. After all, the players actually won the games then and not Durocher. The Dodgers had a lot of good players like Pete Reiser, Pee Wee Reese, Dixie Walker, Mickey Owen, Dolf Camilli, Billy Herman, Kirby Higbe, Whit Wyatt, Hugh Casey, etc., etc. You must admit, Danny, managing such a bunch of stars is not the hardest work. Even a poor manager could have won the pennant or finished in second or third place with such a lineup, don't you think?

What your father meant, and I agree with him, is that Durocher is not the best type of manager for such an important team as the Dodgers. I'd like to see a better sportsman and a finer handler of men than a person who is always screaming and inciting to riot and always getting fined by the league president.

But I still love the Dodgers, Danny.

When everything is said and done, even with Durocher and Branch Rickey, the Dodgers still are the most colorful team in baseball and the People's Chances.

Patty Rockford, a member of the U.S. Seventh Army who spent six months in a German prisoner of war camp in Europe and was liberated in May, has just been signed to play with the New York soccer Americans and will be in the lineup this Sunday when the Amerks meet a combined team of Bronx Scots and Cork Celtics at Starlight Park.

This is the most unusual athletic comeback of them all, it seems to us.

News! The Babe and Ty Agree

Two guys who between them have made more baseball history than any dozen other men, lined up side by side yesterday and presented a pretty solid argument, both physically and morally, for big league sponsorship of youth's diamond training.

Babe Ruth and Ty Cobb admitted first off that in their playing days their relations were slightly less than cordial—they despised each other's visceras because both were loaded with the killer instinct and they played the game for keeps.

But now the Bambino's big bat lies on the rack forevermore; the Georgia Peach's flying spikes are rusting in the trophy room and in their mellowing years these two greatest stars the game has ever known are looking back to their own beginning—when they were kids.

Because they themselves know the longing that takes hold of a boy's heart when he wants to become a ball player, they will be the rival managers in an All-Star game between two teams of kids under 18 to be played at the Polo Grounds Aug. 28. Ruth will direct

the boys from east of the Mississippi and Cobb, the Rock Mountain ranger, the westerners.

"I have always enjoyed the best relations with baseball—players, officials and owners," said Cobb, who at 58 has taken on the appearance of a dignified businessman. "But it was one of the most stunning disappointments of my life to find, after careful investigation, that organized baseball is doing almost nothing to promote the development of youth in the game."

The massive Bambino, who has been on record for several weeks with his blast at baseball moguls for neglecting youth, restated his case and vowed determination to do everything in his power to correct the situation.

"When you have autographed as many balls as I have, you get to appreciate that pop-eyed look in a kid's eye when he sees and shakes hands with a star," said Ruth. "Heck, I'm just a south-paw pitcher who went wrong and switched to the outfield but to boys all over the country I am a hero and don't think I won't appreciate it to the end of my days."

British Housing Officials Quit

LONDON, Aug. 22 (UP).—George Tomlinson, minister of works, announced today that he had accepted the resignation of Sir Hugh Beaver, controller general in the ministry of works, and Gen. Sir Frederick Pile, housing director since April.

These were the first resignations in the housing administration and a general housecleaning in that much-criticized department was believed underway.

Major League Standings

(Not including yesterday's games)

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	W.	L.	Pct.	G.B.
Detroit	66	48	.579	—
Washington	65	49	.570	1
St. Louis	58	54	.518	7
Chicago	59	55	.518	7
Cleveland	58	55	.513	7½
New York	56	54	.509	8
Boston	54	62	.466	13
Philadelphia	36	75	.324	28½

Games Today
Philadelphia at Detroit.
Boston at St. Louis.
Other clubs not scheduled.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	W.	L.	Pct.	G.B.
Chicago	74	46	.619	—
St. Louis	70	47	.598	5½
Brooklyn	63	52	.548	11½
New York	64	54	.542	12
Pittsburgh	62	58	.517	15
Boston	54	66	.450	23
Cincinnati	45	69	.395	29
Philadelphia	35	81	.302	40

No games yesterday.
Games Today
Brooklyn at New York (night).
Cincinnati at Pittsburgh.
Other clubs not scheduled.

Hans Wagner to Have a "Night"

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 22 (UP).—Honus (Hans) Wagner, baseball's greatest shortstop now nearing his 72nd birthday, will be given a "Wagner Night" at Forbes Field on Sept. 5 when the Pittsburgh Pirates play the Brooklyn Dodgers.

The game originally was scheduled for the afternoon but Pirate officials agreed to change it to a night game. A share of the gate receipts will be given to the Wagner fund. The ceremonies for the old "Flying Dutchman" will be arranged by sports writers, the two baseball teams and hometown friends from nearby Carnegie.

11 A.M. TO NOON

- 11:00-WEAF—Fred Waring Show
- WOR—News; Talks; Music
- WJZ—Breakfast With Breckenman
- WABC—Amanda—Sketch
- WMCA—News; Music Box
- WQXR—Alma Detlinger, News
- 11:15-WOR—Tello-Test—Quiz
- WABC—Second Husband
- 11:30-WEAF—Barry Cameron—Sketch
- WOR—Success Magazine; Music
- WJZ—News Reports
- WABC—A Woman's Life—Sketch
- WMCA—News; Varieties
- WQXR—Concert Music
- 11:45-WEAF—David Harum
- WJZ—Ted Malone—Talk
- WABC—Aunt Jenny's Stories

NOON TO 2 P.M.

- 12:00-WEAF—Don Goddard, News
- WOR—News; Music
- WJZ—Oliver Manor
- WABC—News; Kate Smith's Chat
- 12:15-WEAF—Talk—Maggi McNellis
- WABC—Big Sister
- 12:30-WEAF—Jack Smith, Songs
- WOR—News; the Answer Man
- WJZ—News; Women's Exchange
- WABC—Helen Trent
- 12:45-WEAF—Studio Music
- WABC—Our Gal Sunday
- 1:00-WEAF—Mary Margaret McBride
- WOR—Jack Bundy's Album
- WJZ—H. R. Baukhage
- WABC—Life Can Be Beautiful
- 1:15-WOR—Lopes Orchestra
- WJZ—Constance Bennett, Comment
- WABC—Ma Perkins
- 1:30-WOR—Phil Brito, Songs
- WJZ—Galen Drake
- WABC—Margaret Macdonald
- WMCA—The Captain Tim Healy
- 1:45-WEAF—W. W. Chaplin, News
- WOR—Cedric Foster, News
- WABC—Young Dr. Malone

2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.

- 2:00-WEAF—The Guiding Light
- WOR—Cedric Foster
- WJZ—John B. Kennedy
- WABC—Two on a Clue
- 2:15-WEAF—Today's Children
- WOR—Talk—Jane Cowell
- WJZ—Ethel and Albert
- WABC—Rosemary—Sketch
- 2:30-WEAF—Woman in White
- WOR—Queen for a Day
- WJZ—The Fitzgeralds
- WABC—Perry Mason
- 2:45-WEAF—Hymns of All Churches
- WABC—Tena and Tim
- 3:00-WEAF—A Woman of America
- WOR—Martha Deane Program
- WJZ—Best Sellers—Drama
- WABC—Time to Remember
- 3:15-WEAF—Ma Perkins
- WABC—On the Record
- 3:30-WEAF—Pepper Young
- WOR—Rambling With Gambling
- WJZ—Ladies, Be Seated
- 3:45-WEAF—Right to Happiness
- WABC—Landi Trio, Songs
- 4:00-WEAF—Backstage Wife
- WOR—News; Jay Johnson, Songs
- WJZ—Jack Berch Show
- WABC—House Party
- WMCA—News; Western Songs
- 4:15-WEAF—Stella Dallas
- WJZ—Westbrook Van Voorhis
- 4:25-WABC—News Reports
- 4:30-WEAF—Lorenzo Jones
- WOR—Food and Home Forum
- WJZ—Chester Bowles, OPA Talk
- WABC—Feature Story
- WMCA—News; Music
- 4:45-WEAF—Young Widder Brown
- WJZ—Hop Harrigan
- WABC—Danny O'Neil, Songs

From the Press Box

Nats' Six-Man Staff Tough on Tiger Hopes

by Phil Gordon

If the Detroit Tigers are uncomfortable these days because of the heavy pressure of the Washington Senators, they have some amazing pitching feats to blame. Remember last year when a six man Brownie flinging corp kept pace with and finally overtook the Tigers?

Well, another such staff is now belaboring the Bengals and this one is even more effective than Luke Sewell's was last year.

When Roger Wolf blanked the Indians in the first game of yesterday's twin bill, 3-0, it was the third shutout the Nats had pinned on the Indians in four days. On Monday, the Senators whitewashed the Indians in both ends of a twin bill, 7-0 and 6-0, Marine Pieretti and Alex Carrasquel giving up three and seven hits respectively. The day before, Johnny Niggeling had turned in a 7-1 six hit victory.

The only poorly pitched game the Senators have gotten this week was Tuesday's 11-8 victory, in which Mickey Haefner was knocked out of the box. But that's a rare performance for the six man staff which regularly takes the mound for the capitol men.

Whether the Tigers can keep pace with such a staff, which comprises Dutch Leonard, Roger Wolf, Alex Carrasquel, Marino Pieretti, Johnny Niggeling and Mickey Haefner is a big question mark.

Yesterday the Tigers kept their spot atop the league by virtue of Dizzy Trout's 12th win of the year over the A's, 4-1. But Trout has been far from consistent this season; Al Benton is still suffering

Scores:

AMERICAN LEAGUE

New York 102 000 110 00—5 12 1
Chicago 000 020 003 01—6 11 0

Holcombe, Page (5), Turner (19) and Garbark; Lopat and Tresh.

(First Game)

Washington 000 001 101—3 11 0
Cleveland 000 000 000—0 5 1

Wolf and Ferrell; Harder, Center (8) and Hayes.

(Second Game)

Washington 400 001 000 01—6 13 0
Cleveland 010 101 002 00—5 17 0

Ulrich, Haefner (9) and Evans; Grome, Smith (7), Center (9), Reynolds (11) and Hayes.

Philadelphia 100 000 000—1 7 2
Detroit 300 000 01x—4 6 0

Connelly, Knerr (2) and Rosar; Trout and Richards.

from the effects of his broken ankle and Frank Overmire had been a keen disappointment. Thus, the big burden falls upon Hal Newhouser and the odds of 6 to 1 against him are rather steep even for somebody as talented as Hal.

So the Tigers' worries are here to stay. That six-man Washington pitching staff is a formidable foe. Perhaps, too formidable.

RADIO

- WMCA—570 Kc.
- WEAF—680 Kc.
- WOR—710 Kc.
- WJZ—710 Kc.
- WNYC—820 Kc.
- WABC—880 Kc.
- WINS—1000 Kc.
- WEVD—1230 Kc.
- WNEW—1150 Kc.
- WLIE—1150 Kc.
- WENR—1600 Kc.
- WOV—1250 Kc.
- WBNY—1400 Kc.
- WQXR—1500 Kc.

- 5:00-WEAF—When a Girl Marries
- WOR—Uncle Don
- WJZ—Terry and the Pirates
- WABC—Weapons for Victory
- 5:15-WEAF—Portia Faces Life
- WOR—Superman
- WJZ—Dick Tracy
- WQXR—Today in Music
- 5:30-WEAF—Just Plain Bill
- WOR—House of Mystery
- WJZ—Jack Armstrong
- WABC—Clamaron Tavern—Sketch
- WMCA—News; Music
- WQXR—Wings of Song
- 5:45-WEAF—Front Page Farrell
- WOR—Adventures of Tom Mix
- WJZ—The Singing Lady
- WABC—Sparrow and the Hawk
- WQXR—Man About Town

5 P.M. TO 9 P.M.

- 5:00-WEAF—News Reports
- WOR—Paul Schubert
- WJZ—Kierman's News Corner
- WABC—Ned Calmer, News
- WMCA—News; Talks
- 5:15-WEAF—Serenade to America
- WOR—Man on the Street
- WJZ—What Are the Facts?
- WABC—Pan-American Music
- 5:30-WEAF—Fred Vandewater, News
- WJZ—News; Whose War?—Talk
- WMCA—Racing Results
- 5:45-WEAF—Sports—Bill Stern
- 5:45-WEAF—Lowell Thomas
- WOR—Sports—Stan Lomax
- WJZ—Adventures of Charlie Chan
- WABC—The World Today—News
- 5:55-WABC—Robert Trout, News
- 7:00-WEAF—Supper Club, Variety
- WOR—Fred Morrison, News
- WJZ—Headline Edition
- WABC—Sports—Ted Husing
- WQXR—News Reports
- 7:15-WEAF—News of the World
- WOR—Victory Is Our Business
- WJZ—Raymond Swing
- WABC—Jack Smith Show
- WMCA—Five-Star Final
- WQXR—Encore Music
- 7:30-WEAF—Philo Vance—Sketch
- WOR—Arthur Hale
- WJZ—Olson Orchestra
- WABC—Mr. Keen—Play
- WMCA—J. Raymond Walsh
- WQXR—Spotlight Music
- 7:45-WOR—The Answer Man
- WMCA—Tony Roberts, Songs
- WJZ—Johannes Steel, News
- 5:00-WEAF—Shields Orchestra
- WOR—Frank Singler, News
- WJZ—Pick and Pat
- WABC—Suspense—Play
- 5:15-WOR—Now It Can Be Told
- WJZ—Earl Godwin, News
- 5:30-WEAF—Adventures of Topper
- WOR—Agatha Christie's Poirot
- WJZ—Town Meeting
- WABC—Play—Maise, with Ann Sothen
- 5:55-WABC—Bill Henry, News

9 P.M. TO MIDNIGHT

- 9:00-WEAF—Music Hall
- WOR—Gabriel Heatter
- WABC—Voorhees Orchestra
- WMCA—News; Labor Arbitration
- WQXR—Worldwide News

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sympathies to

Comrade Dorothy
and Her Family
on the loss of her brother in
the line of duty.

Hellman's 'Watch on Rhine' Acclaimed in Moscow

MOSCOW, Aug. 22.—Lillian Hellman's *Watch on the Rhine* has just been produced on the Moscow stage by L. Kobrinsky. Miss Hellman is known to Soviet audiences for her splendid motion picture *North Star*. The warmth and sensitivity with which she depicts Soviet people during the early days of the Hitlerite invasion and the artistic faithfulness of the characters attracted the attention of the Soviet theatrical world to her plays. As a result, Lillian Hellman's *Watch on the Rhine*, which deals with the struggle against fascism appeared on the stage of one of the best theatres in the Soviet capital.

In the Lenin Komsomol Theater of Moscow, Lillian Hellman's play finds a worthy rendition.

"Our actors find real pleasure in acting in this play," Serafima Birman, the producer told me. The character of Ulrich Werner, champion of freedom, a man supremely loyal to his cause, a wonderful friend and father, is painted slightly in romantic style. The actor must beware of the danger of slipping into scenic "rosiness," to which it is but a step to sentimental banality. This role is ably played by Frellich. His Ulrich is both romantic and real.

Sarah Werner as played by Giatintova is unforgettable in the character of the loyal companion of the selfless father. But the most striking character in the play is doubtlessly Fanny Farrelly played by Serafima Birma.

Why has Fanny Farrelly become the principal character in the play? Does it not injure its composition? Is it perhaps the result of the talented playing of the actress or of the "tyranny" of the producer?

TEST OF IRON
The main reason is that five years separate the time when the play was written and the time of its production. During these years people lost not only their peace of mind but also their sleep, just as the Farrelly family. Millions of people passed the severe test of iron and blood. The storm which swept over the Farrelly home can no longer stir us as it did in the prewar years.



Paul Lukas portrayed Kurt Mueller (name changed to Ulrich Werner on Soviet stage) in both the American stage and screen versions of *Watch on the Rhine*. The above shot is from the Warner Bros. film.

A number of situations, even central ones in the play, lost their effectiveness. We know the way of Ulrich and Sarah and also David and Martha. Only Fanny Farrelly, one of those millions of people of "good will," entangled in conventionalities doesn't know which way to turn. What will happen to her? Whither will she turn? Will she

grasp the meaning of all this? The deliberate stress laid on her personality in the production is correct. The times made her the principal theme in the play. It is no accident that the scene in which Fanny stretches out her hand to Ulrich who kills the Nazi Van Brankowitz, leaves the most lasting impression in the spectator's mind.

lie interest. People in other branches of the trade union movement will be interested in seeing their problems and techniques applied in a comparatively new field, and the great numbers of people seriously interested in moving pictures will welcome this contribution by creative craftsmen.

"BEST PLAY OF THE SEASON"
—Burns Mantle, Daily News
FREDRIC MARCH in **MARGO**
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MARINKA
Staged by HASSARD SHORT
Jean Roberts Harry Stockwell Roma Vincent
Luba Malina
Air-Cond. WINTER GARDEN, B'way & 50th St.
Evs. 8:30, MATS WED. & SAT. 2:30

"One of the most charming musicals ever staged—a classic."—Rascue, World-Tele.
MICHAEL TODD presents
UP IN CENTRAL PARK
Book by HERBERT & DOROTHY FIELDS
Lyrics by DOROTHY FIELDS
Music by SIGMUND ROMBERG
Evs. at 8:30, Mats. WED. & SAT. at 2:30
BROADWAY THEAT., 87 St. at 53 St. Air-Cond.



Valentina Serova (above) is starred in the Soviet film "Wait for Me" which starts today (Thursday) at the Apollo 42nd St.

Two Special Concerts for Pension Fund

The Philharmonic-Symphony Society announces that its Orchestra Pension Fund will be benefited next February by two special concerts of chamber music at the Town Hall for which distinguished artists are contributing their services. The first program on Friday evening, February 8, will be given by Claudio Arrau and Joseph Szigeti with Igor Stravinsky as featured guest artist. The second, on Saturday evening, February 23, will be presented by Simeon Bellison and the Budapest String Quartet. Mr. Bellison, who has been solo clarinet of the Philharmonic since 1921, is considered one of the great virtuosos of his instrument in the world today. The Budapest Quartet members are Josef Polmann and Edgar Ortenberg, violins, Boris Kroyt, viola, and Mischa Schneider, violoncello.

The February 8th program, as now planned, includes the Stravinsky Duo Concertante for Violin and

sky Duo Concertante for Violin and the composer, Stravinsky's Serenade in A for Piano, played by Claudio Arrau, and Mozart and Beethoven Sonatas performed by Messrs. Szigeti and Arrau.

The February 23 program will be a repetition of the one Simeon Bellison and the Budapest Quartet gave before an invited audience at the Coolidge Auditorium, Library of Congress, Washington, on September 28 and 29, 1944. It will consist of three works.

Maurice Schwartz Completes Casting

Maurice Schwartz has completed casting for all plays, new and repertory, to be presented this season beginning October at the Yiddish Art Theatre. The actresses engaged include: Berta Gersten (one of the first ones signed when Mr. Schwartz founded his Yiddish Art Theatre in 1919); Muriel Gruber, Luba Kadison, Charlotte Goldstein, Celia Person and Jennie Casheer. The actors are: Menachim Rubin, Isadore Casher, Leon Gold, Abraham Teitelbaum, Abraham Lax, Gustave Berger, Michael Goldstein, J. Dubinsky, Boris Auerbach, Morris Strassberg, I. J. Kadison, Isadore Lash, Morris Belavsky, Solomon Krause, Meyer Sher and Charles Cohen. I. L. Peretz's musical fantasy, *The Three Gifts*, will be the first of the five new plays Mr. Schwartz will present, and will open the season in October.

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AL PEARCE
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Picture at: 10:30, 1:27, 4:24, 7:21, 10:19
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"ROAD TO ALCATRAZ"
& "ONE BODY TOO MANY"

Hollywood Writers Issue Lively, Informative Magazine

By GERTRUDE STOUGHTON

HOLLYWOOD, Cal. — The July number of Screen Writer, the new magazine put out by the Screen Writers Guild, has a lot of information of interest to trade unionists job classification, grievance machinery, and the guaranteed annual wage?

Can writers be organized on the same basis as carpenters or steel workers?

The answer is that they can and they are.

There are about a thousand Guild members, of which approximately 800 are active in Hollywood. But no more than 300 writers are active on the main lots at any one time.

William Pomerance, executive secretary of the Guild, is raising the question of security for all the writers in the Hollywood writers' pool.

"So long as the producer does not have to recognize that he depends upon this pool of writers, he is careless and constantly enlarges it. If, on the other hand, whenever a writer was brought into the pool by a producer, the producer had an obligation to guarantee a minimum annual salary to the writer, you would find that the producers... would only hire those writers with the greatest possibilities and only after careful consideration," writes Pomerance, stressing the need for a strong Guild to protect individuals outside the movie industry.

How does a writer's union function, for instance? What about sal writers.

One of the important things the Guild does for its members is to arbitrate beefs on screen credits, which determine both the writer's position in the industry and the

size of his check. Maurice Rapf explains how this is worked out.

Job analysis as it affects screen writers is described by Pat Duggan under the head of "Casting Writers."

In addition to discussing union problems, the July Screen Writer has excellent short articles "Shooting the Conference," by Richard J. Collins, "Tomorrow a New Germany," by Ring Lardner, Jr., "Weird and Wonderful" by Henry Myers, and a scene from Frank Butler's screenplay "Medal for Benny."

Editor of the new publication is Dalton Trumbo, and Gordon Kahn is managing editor. With their editorial committee, these two have put out a magazine of genuine pub-

Japan to Sign August 31

MacArthur Tells Tokyo Terms of Occupation

MANILA, Thursday, Aug. 23 (UP).—Japan's final surrender will be signed in the Tokyo area Aug. 31, Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced today and it was understood that the ceremony would be held aboard the giant Battleship Missouri.

Gen. MacArthur plans to land with airborne forces at Atsugi Air-drome, 21 miles southwest of Tokyo, next Tuesday—three days before the surrender ceremony—simultaneously with the landing of naval and Marine forces at or near Yokosuka Naval Base at the entrance to Tokyo Bay.

MacArthur, revealing the first phase of his occupation plan and the final surrender story, announced a six-point program which starts at 6 p.m. tomorrow (5 a.m., Thursday EWT) with the grounding of all planes, and the close control of Japanese ships, of all types.

Japan asked and received permission to fly a few small planes for urgent liaison in connection with the surrender.

MacArthur, scrupulously fair to the Japanese since the moment they reached the end, also announced that he had forwarded to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek a Japanese complaint that undisciplined Chinese troops were giving confusing and conflicting surrender orders.

OCCUPATION PLANS

MacArthur's time table for what he called the "initial occupation" was as follows:

1—Japan by 6 p.m. tomorrow will ground planes. Ships will be maintained undamaged. Merchant ships of under 100 tons may continue their trade to maintain the food supply. Ships at sea will report to Allied wireless stations and proceed to designated Allied ports, submarines will surface and report for sailing orders. Prisoner of war and internee camps will be safeguarded and marked for recognition by Allied planes.

2 — By 6 a.m. Saturday Allied

planes will start day and night surveillance over Japan and Japanese-controlled areas. They will drop supplies at war prisoner and internee camps. United States naval vessels will occupy Japanese coastal waters. They may start mine sweeping operations at ports of Japan, China and Malaya.

3—Japan by 6 p.m. Saturday will clear mines and other menaces from Tokyo Bay, reinstall aids to navigation, immobilize all craft in the bay, render coastal defenses inoperative and disarm all craft in the area. Japanese Navy men will remain at their posts. Pilots will continue at their stations.

4—Japan by 8 a.m. Sunday will send a ship to a point 20 miles southeast of O Island, at entrance to Sagami Bay, to meet United States naval forces and ensure their safe entry into Tokyo Bay. Sagami Bay is the entrance to Tokyo Bay. Twelve pilots will be supplied with the ship to conduct some forces into Tokyo Bay.

5—Japan by 6 p.m. Monday will prepare the Yokosuka naval base for occupation and possible operation by the American Navy. Combatants units by that hour will be evacuated from the initial occupation areas and confined to designated bivouacs. Police, some of whom may carry arms which MacArthur specifies, will remain at their posts to prevent sniping and prevent public gatherings. Japan will provide billets and camp facilities for the occupation troops.

6—Japan by 6 a.m. Tuesday will assign members of the Imperial Staff to confer with MacArthur's representatives when requested. She will assign 125 local guides and interpreters familiar with the evacuation area.

Murray Demands U. S. Assure Jobs, Insists on Action

(Continued from Page 1)
markets and goods."

But he added his warning anew:

"All I am saying is that we cannot stand aside helplessly to see whether private enterprise is going to lift the mill stone of unemployment that has fallen on us. We can't take that chance again."

Murray minced no words when he insisted on labor's right to produce at high wages, instead of going hungry.

"I insist," he declared, "that every citizen has a right to a job at a high income, commensurate with work performed."

"I insist that it is the responsibility of the national government to assure that right."

DONE DURING WAR

"I insist that all the resources of the government should be applied to make it effective. We must use what it takes to prevent the catastrophe of mass unemployment just as we used our resources in cooperative endeavor to prevent the catastrophe of fascism from overwhelming our world."

The alternative, said Murray, is a terrible depression.

"The present situation is a stage set for another, bigger, deeper depression, which could lead into another war," he told the committee.

"The kind of society we have organized," Murray added several minutes later, "makes high income of the mass of the people an economic necessity."

Purchasing power must come from the bottom, he pointed out, as he scored "the utter fallacy of the doctrine of 'pouring in at the top,' which was repudiated in the 1932

election when Mr. Hoover was turned out."

CRISIS COMES

Dealing with the way the big depression will come if big corporations are permitted to keep their swollen reserves out of use, Murray said:

"When corporations have the reserves and won't spend them, when workers have little or no reserves to spend, sales decline, orders stop and production is held to that fraction of capacity which pays the highest profits at the lowest level of operation. This is the vicious downward spiral in operation."

Workers' savings, Murray emphasized, average only \$300 apiece, the market to help keep the wheels rolling must come therefore from wage earners at work.

Murray blistered Congress again and again for its repeated "broken" promises.

Breaking of its promise to take up unemployment insurance was particularly "brazen," he said, instead congress passed the notorious tax bill to help the greedy, not the needy."

Of special urgency now, declared

Gen. DeGaulle At White House

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (UP).—Gen. Charles DeGaulle, President of the Provisional French Republic, arrived today for a three-day state visit and his first personal meeting with President Truman.

The plane bringing the French leader to Washington arrived at National Airport shortly after 4 p.m., EWT.

DeGaulle went directly to the White House, where he was greeted with full dress military honors by President Truman. A band played La Marseillaise and the Star Spangled Banner as the two chiefs of state stood at attention on the south grounds of the White House.

His first statement after leaving the plane was that the United States must play the leading part in organizing the world to conform to the principles for which the Allies fought.

"On my arrival," he said, "there is one thing I want to say, and that is that without you, the American people, led by your great Presidents—Roosevelt and Truman—there would have been no future for Europe or Asia, but intolerable servitude."

"Now," he continued, "we have to organize the world to conform to the principles for which we all fought. In this immense task, the United States will have to play the leading part."

"It is France's earnest desire to unite her efforts with yours in a spirit of confidence and friendship."

Urges 6-Hour Day

VANCOUVER, Aug. 22 (UP).—Immediate establishment of a six-hour day throughout Canada and the United States, without a cut in wages, was urged by the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council (AFL) today.

Daily Worker

New York, Thursday, August 23, 1945

ODT Lifts Retail Delivery Bans

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (UP).—The Office of Defense Transportation tonight lifted, effective Nov. 1, all restrictions on retail delivery service, permitting the milkman, laundryman and others to make daily instead of weekly or semi-weekly calls on customers.

Deliveries have been restricted to twice a week for all but the most highly perishable commodities. Milk deliveries have been limited to every other day; laundry and dry cleaning, twice a week; perishable meats and vegetables, three times a week, and ice, once daily. Sunday deliveries of all kinds were virtually eliminated.

Effective Nov. 1, ODT also cancelled restrictions on delivery of packages weighing less than five pounds or measuring less than 60 inches in combined length and girth. Also lifted were controls affecting truck routes, loads and cooperative action among truckers.

This means that the department stores again will be able to deliver small packages.

NOT ALL ROSY

ODT Director J. Monroe Johnson warned that the relaxation will not mean an immediate return to prewar service. He said shortages of equipment, tires and manpower will hamper delivery operations for some time.

Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson told a Senate Small Business Subcommittee that sugar supplies will remain tight throughout 1946. Price Administrator Chester Bowles added that fats and oils and sugar will be the last items to go off rationing.

War Production Board officials warned consumers meanwhile not to look for those shiny new gadgets they've been promised right away. Lifting controls on a commodity does not mean it can be bought the next day. In some cases, it may take months, they said.

Rail Men to Have Radio Equipment

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (UP).—The Federal Communications Commission said that some 500,000 railroad employees will be permitted to operate radios in trains and railroad stations without the usual license requirements.

The commission has approved a substitute plan whereby applicants will have to pass a test prepared by the Association of American Railroads.

10,000 Workers Stage "Right to Job" Rally

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 22.—More than 10,000 workers have stopped production in right-to-work demonstrations at the big Westinghouse and Midvale Steel plants. Spokesmen of the CIO electrical workers at Westinghouse, where the work stoppage came after sudden announcement of 2,000 layoffs, said:

"This protest demonstration is for violation of union contracts, insufficient notice and, in general, against the whole policy of government and industry in neglecting to prepare for reconversion."

Three thousand AFL workers at Midvale Steel met today. Speakers blasted union busting provocations by the company during 3,000 recent layoffs which they said culminated in refusal to meet with the union concerning V-J holiday payment.

The Veteran Commander

SURPRISING TIMIDITY

ALMOST two weeks have passed since the day when the Japanese evinced the desire to capitulate.

During these 13 days Gen. MacArthur has shown surprising timidity and lack of aggressive spirit. It has been reported that he "got mad" at the Japanese when they attempted to refuse to use the code-word "Bataan" when flying to Ie Jima for their first conference. Perhaps he did get mad. The word "Bataan" to him is a source of unpleasant memories and he is rather touchy about it.

But all this is a matter of private temper and personal feelings. It has little to do with the over-all military situation.

Generally speaking, the Japanese have been taking it rather easy with the flamboyant general. They took and are taking their time. In the meantime, they are probably feverishly hiding weapons at home. Gen. MacArthur is "beyond the seas" from Tokyo and is only talking, cabling and writing.

Plenty of notice is being given to the Japanese who have all the time in the world to set the stage for the surrender as they see fit.

These military-diplomatic developments appear rather strange against the background of that typical American enterprise and boldness

shown in the war against the Japanese. It is enough to mention the rampage of Admiral Halsey's Third Fleet in Japan's "front lawn" in July, the brilliant landing operations from Tarawa to Okinawa, to see that Gen. MacArthur with the extraordinary human material at his command could have very well emulated Marshal Vassilievsky who sent a lone plane right into the heart of the Japanese Kwantung army in Harbin to dictate the rules of the "game."

Gen. MacArthur could have done the same in Japan, especially when he has such weighty arguments as the atomic bomb to back him up.

He could have said to the Japanese (by radio) on or about Aug. 11: "One of my planes will land at such and such an airdrome at such and such an hour. If something happens to it Tokyo will be blasted to atoms within six hours. Period."

If small Office of Strategic Services teams landed in Manchuria where the bulk of the Japanese army was—for reasons which are still not very clear—certainly the mighty American forces arrayed before Japan could have done as much in Japan itself.

The timidity of the whole Tokyo-Ie-Manila procedure is surprising. It might as well be said now than later.

the CIO president, are such overdue bills as:

1. The Kilgore-Forand unemployment compensation bill;
2. The 65-75 cent floor under wages;
3. The Murray-Wagner-Dingell social security measure;
4. The permanent FEPC;

5. Better laws to protect veterans;
 6. Tax laws to put idle wealth to work and relieve low income groups;
 7. The anti-poll tax bill;
 8. Housing and valley authority legislation;
 9. Control of atomic power.
- The government, not private business, must control the giant

atomic force, which holds such tremendous potentialities for mankind, he declared.

Murray dealt with the weaknesses of the full employment bill, which deserves praise as an "enabling act" but does not of itself do the job.

"The last point I want to make is the urgency of speed," he declared.